

JAPS MUST PAY DUTY ON FISH

Citizens Only May Fish Free in Hawaii.

Aliens fishing in the waters of the United States in and about Hawaii must pay duty of one cent per pound upon all fish brought here according to a ruling made by the Treasury Department upon the question recently submitted by Customs Collector Stackable.

Under this interpretation of the statutes, Japanese and Chinese fishermen in Hawaii will be compelled to enter the fish caught in sea waters, either within or outside the three mile limit, at the custom house, while American citizens, including of course Hawaiians, will not only be exempt from duty but will also be free from the annoyance, delay and expense of satisfying the customs authorities upon each catch of fish. The still more important question of the right of aliens to fish at all in Hawaiian waters is still before the department and it would not be surprising if the Japanese fishermen were entirely barred from fishing here, and the monopoly now enjoyed by the Orientals, would be much more effectually broken up than it will be with the discrimination in favor of American citizens.

The important questions involved in this matter were first brought up by H. J. Bray, a fish dealer who submitted them to United States Attorney Breckons. He claimed that the Japanese and Chinese had combined in a monopoly which not only attempted to prevent him from engaging in business at the fish market, but also sought to prevent fish being sold to him. He urged that the Orientals were so controlling the trade, as to drive Hawaiians and other American citizens out of the business, and were also greatly diminishing the food supply of the Islands. Bray also contended that the Japs, as aliens should be compelled to pay duty. The letter was referred to Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, and the query was by him sent to Washington for an opinion.

In the last mail the following reply was received:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, August 12, 1902.
The Collector of Customs, Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—The Department duly received your letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to duties on fish caught in the sea waters of Hawaii.

You state that "It is claimed by American citizens here that fish caught by aliens either within the three-mile limit or beyond it, are subject to duty, while those caught by American citizens and brought in are not subject to duty, the distinction being claimed under section 35 of the act of April 30, 1902, providing that 'all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial inclosure, shall be free to all citizens of the United States.'"

The above law is in harmony with the provision in paragraph 624 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which exempts from duty "spinnaker, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries." The former relates to the right to fish and the latter to duties. You will, therefore, be governed by the regulations and decisions under said paragraph of the tariff in the matter of duties. (See Article 479 et seq. of the Customs Regulations of 1899 and decisions cited in the margins thereof.)

Respectfully,
H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

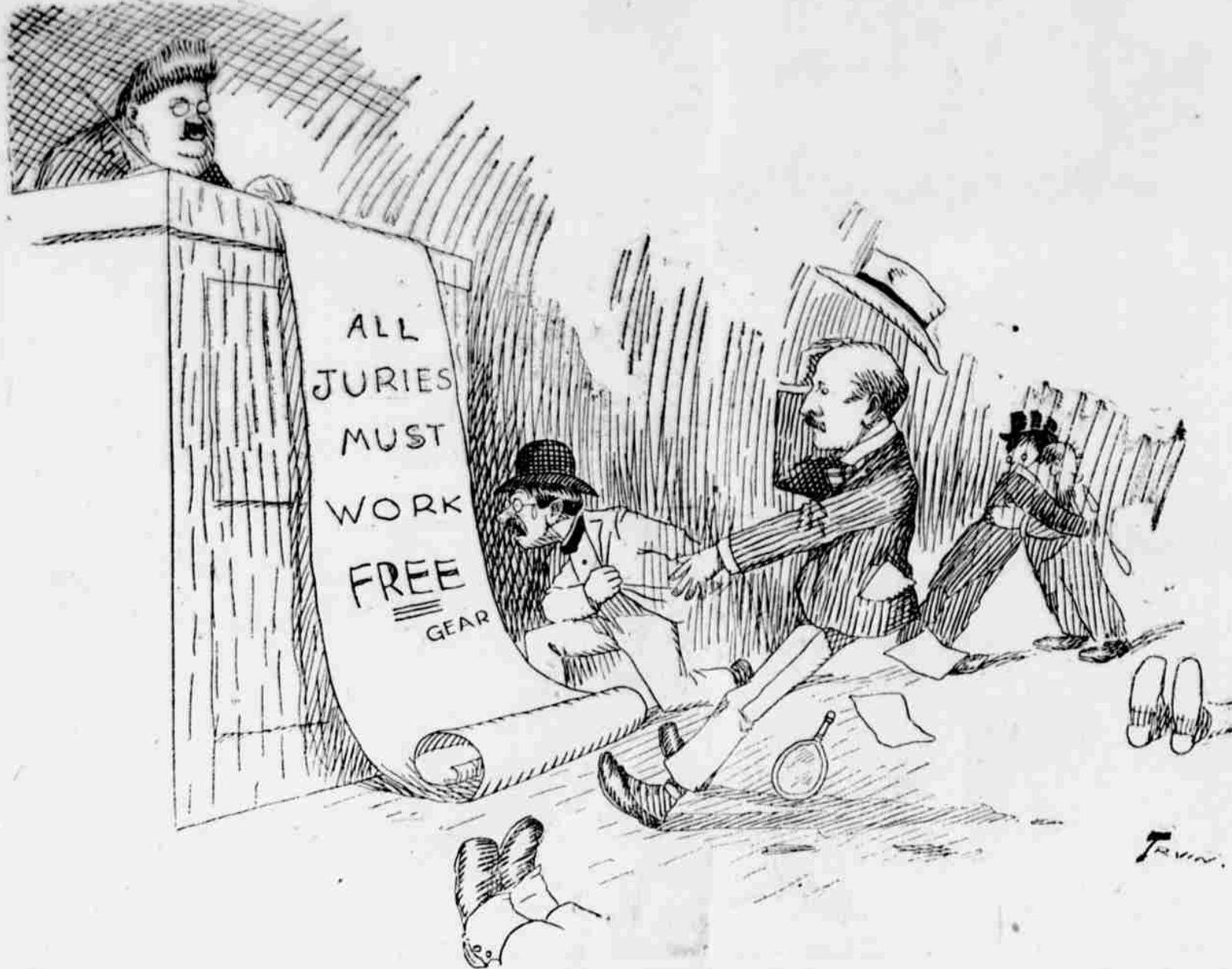
Article 479 in the customs Regulations referred to by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says that "Fish and all other articles, the produce of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish, caught in fresh waters by American vessels are admitted free, if entitled to the benefits of Paragraph 555 Act of July 24, 1897."

This act simply provides for the entrance free of duty, of fish taken in the Great Lakes or any other fresh body of water in the United States, by American citizens.

"I consider," said Collector Stackable yesterday, "under the ruling of the department, that American citizens can bring their fish into port here without payment of duty. Aliens are required to pay the duty of one cent per pound.

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HOW IT HIT THE PROFESSIONAL JUROR



TERMS FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE

Following is an editorial in the New York Tribune:

It is scarcely credible that serious objection will be made to the conditions named by the President for the laying of the Pacific cable. They are only reasonable terms. They are also in the main essential to the safeguarding of American interests in this important enterprise. Some of those to which it is intimated—without, we must hope, adequate authority—objection will be made are those which seem to be most necessary, apart from private profit, are to be attained.

For example, there is the requirement that the cable shall be extended from Manila to China. There is at present a cable from Manila to Hongkong, at which point it connects with the Chinese system. It is said that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has already entered into an agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, which owns the Manila-Hongkong line to connect with it and pass all through business to and from China and Japan over its cable. Therefore the Commercial Company does not wish to lay a cable of its own from Manila to China. But the United States government does want it to do so, and the desires of the United States government are entitled to be seriously considered. Nor is this desire an unreasonable one. On the contrary, it is eminently reasonable, logical and prompted by necessities requirements for American welfare.

These are the circumstances; There are two claimed monopolies in that part of the world in cable service. The Eastern Extension Company claims a monopoly on the Philippine coast, and the Great Northern claims a monopoly in the Chinese coast. The one is repugnant to the American policy and promise of an open door in the Philippines, and the other is a violation of China's treaties with the United States. It is thus incumbent upon the United States to effect the abrogation of both, and that is best to be done by pursuing precisely such a course as that prescribed by the President. To lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines and thence to China will be a practical breaking of both those monopolies. To refrain from doing so, when we need to do so, would be to give those monopolies tacit recognition and sanction, which is something this country certainly does not desire and cannot well afford to do. The terms of the agreement between the Commercial Pacific and the Eastern Extension companies are not disclosed. It would be most unpleasant for an impression to get abroad that the former agrees to respect the latter's monopoly on the western side of the Philippines in return for being let in on the eastern, and that thus the compact involves a recognition of both those monopolies. We do not suppose such is the case. Yet there would be grave danger of a suspicion to that effect if the American company should object to that one of the President's requirements.

It does not seem unreasonable, either, to require that all responsible employees of the cable company shall be American citizens. This cable is going to be very largely for confidential and important government business. Such business should be handled by American citizens only. Without entering into detailed consideration of other stipulations, it may be said of them generally that they are such as the government has a good right to impose. When the advocates of a private rather than a gov-

ernment cable were pleading their case, they laid stress upon the readiness of the company to give the government, on a private line, fully as satisfactory service in all respects as it could have on a line of its own. It is now time for that promise to be fulfilled. It will not be fulfilled unless the reasonable requirements of the government are acceded to. Does anyone suppose that if it had laid its own cable the government would employ on it any but American citizens, or that it would hesitate to lay an extension from Manila to the Chinese coast?

JOHN M. THURSTON'S PUBLIC CAREER

John M. Thurston is one of the men whose speeches on any public question are sure of an audience. His career has been typically that of a self-made American. Born in New England, brought up on a western farm, working his way through college and to success in the law, he was general solicitor to the Union Pacific Railway when a place in the Senate was offered him, and he accepted it, although he had been earning several times a Senator's salary.

The voice of the orator has been supplanted, as the chief means of moving public opinion, by the printed message of the press; yet eloquence still has its powerful appeal, and many a career besides Mr. Bryan's has been made possible by a striking speech. Mr. Thurston's opportunity came when, as a delegate from Nebraska, he was appointed temporary chairman of the Republican convention of 1888; and he used it to deliver an address that won him a national reputation. That reputation he has maintained at Washington and has proved himself a careful and conscientious legislator as well as a clever speaker.

He has had the courage—none too common a quality in public life—to admit that in the changed political conditions of today he has changed some of his opinions. "I voted against the annexation of Hawaii," he said in a recent speech, "because of a conservatism which I could not overcome; therefore you will understand that I am not a mere partisan, but when, in the providence of God, new territory and new responsibilities come to us, we are bound to share the responsibility. I am one of those who would have wished that after Dewey sailed into Manila bay and gained the grandest victory of modern times he could have left without accepting the responsibility. But this could not be done. God has given us the responsibility and we must accept it. Civilization has the right of way over barbarism, and the American people are equal to this or any other responsibility that may arise." This is surely a frank and manly confession of political faith—Munsey's.

It is reported from Kohala that Dr. James Wright, a wealthy resident of that district, has been poisoned by eating mushrooms. Other members of the family also suffered from eating the mushrooms.

DISTRICT JUDGES NAMED BY DOLE

Governor Dole has reappointed as district magistrates nearly all of the judges whose term of service expired this month. As far as known no changes have been made in the following list of men who are given new commissions:

Island of Hawaii—R. H. Atkins, Esq., N. Kohala; G. W. A. Hapai, Esq., S. Hilo; Wm. Kamau, Esq., Puna; S. W. Kani, Esq., S. Kona; J. H. Walpulang, Esq., E. and W. Kau.
Island of Maui—Chas. Copp, Esq., Makawao; D. Kahauliello, Esq., Lahaina; J. K. Pimmanu, Esq., Kipahulu.
Island of Lanai—S. Kahoolalahala, Esq.
Island of Oahu—W. L. Wilcox, Esq., Honolulu; Samuel Hookano, Esq., Ewa; S. Kekahuna, Esq., Waianae; E. P. Alkue, Esq., Koolaukoko.
Island of Kauai—G. L. Kopa, Esq., Waiimea; H. K. Kahele, Esq., Lihue.

HOLMES TOOK A BACK SEAT

L. R. Holmes, who came to Honolulu from Newcastle as mate of the bark General Fairchild, went through the siege of Kimberly during the South African war and counts it as a great honor that he is, by the terms of Cecil Rhodes' will, to receive a diamond to be placed in the center of the Kimberly siege medal which he won because of his conduct during the siege.

Of the many men concerned in the celebrated siege of the Griqualand West mining town only fourteen hundred received medals and Holmes is one of these. During the siege he paid highly for the medal for a Mauser bullet one day tore off the middle finger of his right hand. This was during one of the battles fought around Kimberly.

Before the war started there was quite a demand for sailors in Cape-town. Mining managers wanted them to go up country to take charge of the big cables in the mines. Holmes was one of the men of the sea who went "up country." He got a place in the De Beer's Consolidated Mines at Kimberly, where diamonds were common but deadly dangerous to any civilian who bought them except from the mine owner himself, as the law there provides for imprisonment for many years of any one buying diamonds from the natives who work in the mining compounds, and an illicit buyer seldom gets out of the country without being caught as all of the region for miles around the mines is covered with a network of spies. The Kimberly mines were largely owned by

PORTUGUESE TO FOLLOW THE PRINCE

Declare They Are Republicans There.

"The Portuguese Political Club, at its meeting of September 4th, declares that it is in favor of Republican principles, so far as the Delegate to Congress is concerned."

In this language, upon motion of J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese have given their assent to the candidacy of Prince Cupid, and the cheers with which the resolution was received indicated that there was nothing to be desired further in the way of endorsement of the young standard bearer of his party. After this action there was nothing to be done but for the candidate of the club to declare himself, and he did so in a speech in which he said that he would support the Republican platform and if elected work for the best interests of the people, whatever their nationality.

The meeting at San Antonio hall last night at which this action was taken was one which was full of words and ill feeling. It was one which brought out charges, misstatements and hard words, but as all things go in politics these words passed without any actions which might have made trouble among friends. The Republicans of the club were at the bottom of the disturbance and there was action which separated from the membership of the organization the most uncompromising adherents of the old party, their resignations being accepted. The Camara men in the club were so hot in their pursuit of the Republicans that they passed illegally motions throwing out J. F. Durao and M. T. Furtado, which had to be taken back and after this was done their resignations were accepted.

The meeting opened with some sixty men in the hall, and the air was charged with trouble from the first. The receipt of the communication from the Fourth District Republican committee, setting forth that the failure of the club to comply with the request of the committee for the names of several men, had made it impossible for the committee to name one of the number for a place on the ticket, the letter saying that the committee regretted the failure. The communication was tabled and then the resignation of Durao was read and the fight was on.

Vivas led by moving the tabling of the communication and he then moved the throwing out of Durao. He went on to say that he did not think there should be any consideration given the man attacked, for he had cried to disrupt the club, and had been circulating petitions for a Republican club. There were many hard things in the speech, which aroused some degree of enthusiasm. The principal charge brought against Durao, after that of trying to make discord, and to secure members for a Republican club, was that he had tried to foment race prejudice against the Anglo-Saxons, which Vivas said did not exist and could not be brought to life.

When the motion to throw out the former preacher had prevailed Pacheco read an article from the Advertiser, which he erroneously stated was inspired by Furtado, and called for the expulsion of that member. The man accused entered at this moment and the motion was hurriedly put and he was asked to leave the hall. Vierra however called for the rule under which men could be thus summarily put out of the club and when Camara read it it was to find that there must be a special meeting or a regular one after ten days' notice. He therefore announced that this action was illegal, and that the motions were out of order, whereupon Vivas moved the suspension of the rules and this being done there was a renewal of the expulsion motions. Furtado called for the re-making of the charges against him and demanded proof that he had inspired an article, which it may be said was written without even seeing Mr. Furtado. This could not be given, but Pacheco went on at length and Furtado announced that he could not associate himself with a club which moves without legal action, and said he would resign and he thought all Republicans should do the same. When he had left the room there was a moment's quiet for he was not alone in his departure, and then Pacheco moved the acceptance of the resignations of Durao, Furtado and Freitas, another Republican. This was agreed to and there were some cheers.

WILL FIGHT FOR POSSESSION

The question of ownership of 17,000 acres of Lanai land bought by Charles Gay at auction two weeks ago for \$108,000 will probably have to be settled in the courts. John F. Colburn sent John Wise to Lanai last evening to take possession of the tract claimed by him, and there will very likely be a fight as to the ownership.

Charles Gay has also notified his agents on Lanai to retain possession of the disputed tract, and if Colburn wants to get into what he claims as his own, he will have to institute ejectment proceedings.

Altogether there are 17,000 acres involved, including the ranch house, sheep pens, wool houses and general headquarters, and without which Gay's purchase would not be worth the amount paid by him at the court sale.

(Continued on Page 4.)

AN INCENDIARY SUPPLIED MATCH

Oil-Soaked Sticks
in Steiner's
Store.

An inquest taken at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 1st and 2nd days of September, A. D. 1902, before A. M. Brown, high sheriff of the said Territory of Hawaii, in re burning of the Island Curio Store of James Steiner, Hotel street, in said Honolulu, on the morning of Sunday, August 31, 1902, by the oath of the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when, how and by what means the said fire originated, upon their oaths do say:

That said fire was discovered at about 4:45 o'clock a. m. August 31, 1902, in the rear portion of said Island Curio Store, near one of the windows opening on the alleyway between said store and the building occupied by W. C. King. That said fire was, from the evidence produced, incendiary in its origin, being started by some person or persons to this jury unknown, from a pile of sticks and shavings in the rear portion of said store, said sticks and shavings being saturated with oil.

In witness whereof, the said high sheriff, and the jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their names, this 2nd day of September, 1902.

A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii,
C. R. COLLINS,
W. F. LOVE,
A. BERG,
JOHN WISE,
J. A. GUINAN,
Jurors.

What was at first supposed to have been an accidental fire in the rear of the Island Curio Store, on Monday morning, caused by defective wiring, turns out to have been of incendiary origin. The inquest jury empaneled on Monday to inquire into the matter, heard testimony yesterday from various witnesses which led it to declare in the verdict that some one had wilfully thrown a bundle of sticks and shavings into the rear portion of the store and either set fire to them just a few seconds before the fire was discovered and the alarm turned in, or placed a lighted candle in such a manner that when it burned down low the inflammable material, soaked with oil, caught fire.

Fire Chief Thurston was an important witness for the incendiary theory. He stated that when the chemical engine arrived he entered the building with the crew and had the fire put out in a short time. In looking around the room he came upon the bundle of shavings and sticks, lying directly against the wall which had been well burned. He examined the bundle and found it had been soaked with oil. The flames had gone upward on the wall until the ceiling had been reached. It was Thurston's opinion that the fire had not been accidental, but was a premeditated affair. The position of the inflammable materials was such as to show that it had been placed intentionally against the wall as the fire would have a better opportunity there to envelope the whole room and spread to other sections quicker than if merely placed in the center of the room. Other persons called to testify before the jury were James Steiner, proprietor of the Island Curio Store; Benjamin Harrison, who has office space in the front part of the store for typewriter supplies; Mr. Guttman, also having space in the front part for the sale of tobacco, and the watchman on the Hotel street beat. The testimony of each was to the effect that they were not aware of any cause for the fire.

The theory of the pile of shavings and sticks being placed in the room on the evening of Sunday preceding the Monday morning on which the fire occurred and a lighted candle placed nearby timed to burn down to the oil-soaked materials at an early hour in the morning when no one was about, seemed to be one which impressed those who heard the testimony. All vestige of a candle would be completely wiped out in a blaze. The verdict of the jury avoids placing the blame upon anyone.

Patents Relating to Sugar.

The current issue of the Patent Office Gazette illustrates a veritable engine for cutting sugar-cane abet a small and portable affair, carried and manually operated against individual stalks by the laborer. The conception is a reciprocating blade, carried at the end of a piston rod, and operating against or in conjunction with a hook which is placed behind the stalk to be severed. The driving mechanism, a miniature double-acting engine operated by compressed air, is contained within the handle of the tool, and is most ingeniously constructed as regards its valves, inlet and exhaust and moving parts, to secure the utmost lightness and compactness of construction. The implement is connected by a rubber tube to a source of compressed air, presumably not carried by the laborer; and air is admitted to the cylinder by a valve opened by depressing a spring lever which in operation lies beneath the palm of the operator. A cylindrical rotatable valve governs both inlet and exhaust, and at the end of the stroke is moved again to the admission position by the impingement of the exhaust upon its curved partition walls, thus permitting an automatic and very rapid reciprocation of the blade. All question of cost and practicability aside, the ingenuity of the construction cannot fail to excite admiration. The patentee is John H. N. Wilson, of Honolulu—Louisiana Planter.

W. C. Weedon has written to the Chamber of Commerce that his lectures and views of Hawaii have been very much appreciated in San Francisco and that Los Angeles and San Diego will be his next stopping places.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI RECEIVES IN ROYAL STATE AT WASHINGTON PLACE



(From Wednesday's Daily.)

ATTENDED by a little court of royalty and surrounded by the symbols which once were part of the Hawaiian monarchy, Queen Liliuokalani stood yesterday afternoon within famous old Washington Place and received the homage of the Hawaiian and haole in celebration of her sixty-fourth birthday. The old royal residence was ablaze with decorations of red and white striped bunting, and there were tall, stately feather kahilis of many hues and beautiful feather ahuaus or capes. The fragrance of hula leis, the favorites of the Queen, intermingled with that of lily and carnation blossoms, made the air sweet to breathe. From early morning until darkness stole over the royal place, people came and went, most of them bearing the flowers which are the Queen's delight, receiving in return her smiles and thanks.

When dawn lit up the foliage about the Queen's residence there came to her ears the wailing, weird monotony of the voice of the chanter of mele—her mele and those of her dynasty—when she came upon the lani she was greeted by many of her old and faithful Hawaiian subjects who offered gifts of various kinds. There were leis, fruits and many little things which were offered with loving hands. One woman brought her gifts in the ancient way. Upon her shoulder she carried a bag of sugar cane, from the ends of which hung fruits and taro tied in leaves. There was music, too, and thus the Queen began her sixty-fourth anniversary.

During the forenoon there were many

RODMAN DOING THE RIGHT THING

Captain Rodman, of the U. S. S. Iroquois, is doing a work in Hawaii which, if carried out in the same way by all of the officers of Uncle Sam's navy, would materially benefit the service. Recently he received orders from the Navy Department to recruit men at Honolulu and the way he is going about it should set an example for some older officers. Drinking and cursing used to be thought a regular part of a jack-tar's duties, but Captain Rodman believes they can be dispensed with. He is weeding out all the men under his service who are known as heavy drinkers. He does not play spy on his men, but as soon as he finds that a man is mixing drink and duty he gives him "the limit." He is the sort of man who will move heaven and earth to advance a good man but at the same time will drive the Old Harry himself in order to punish a man whom he knows to be guilty of an offence which is prejudicial to discipline and the good of his vessel. He can seize a man up before he has half way passed over the vessel's gang plank. If the visitor is a tramp or a vagabond the captain can tell it in a minute and the man is speedily helped ashore. If a good man he is treated well and quickly finds himself in his proper position aboard the Iroquois. A story is told in naval circles which illustrates well the character of this naval skipper. When he was on Albatross, he spent sometime with that vessel at San Francisco. The vessel had to get fresh water there and the captain found that a sort of monopoly had control of the harbor business and sold water at \$5 per thousand gallons and frequently cheated the navy by claiming that they gave the ship double amount of water that it actually received. The captain went up to town and found that he could buy water alongside the wharf at \$1.50 per thousand gallons. He did this and refused to pay the exorbitant bill of the five dollar harbor water carriers. The monopoly set political machinery in motion and soon had a call down sent by the department to Rodman for buying the shore water. Rodman sent back a letter giving the department some advice as to how the water business was being run in San Francisco and advising the department in bluffy couched terms to look more carefully into the water business. The department evidently appreciated Rodman's letter for he received a reply in which the head of the department stated that he was pleased to see that there was a "man on the Coast who kept his eyes skinned." It can be safely stated that the men accepted by Captain Rodman for enlistment here will be just the sort of individuals that the American navy is badly in need of.

visitors, more or less intimate acquaintances, who were received with graded formality. At 3 Washington Place was thrown open to a public reception. The grounds then presented a pretty sight. From the main entrance on Beretania avenue to the veranda steps the path was strewn with rushes as in the olden days. A marquee covered the Ewa lawn, in which rest and shade were procurable by those who desired to remain within the enclosure for a while after paying their respects. Red and white striped bunting concealed the upper veranda while from a flag staff floated an Hawaiian ensign. At the top of the steps were two silvered tabu sticks, and flanking the main portal were two large kahilis. Guarding each one was a young Hawaiian chief in white. Two more feather ahuaus and two capes of cloth. In the hallway several kahilis stood in opposing lines. In the Walkiki parlor, where the Queen received, the most beautiful standards of her valuable collection of kahilis were arranged in such a way as to form a circle from the entrance to the ahua-draped chair in which she sat at intervals. Behind her the royal ensign was displayed and the ensign of the house of Kalkakaua was a conspicuous decoration.

The Hawaiian government band under the leadership of Captain Berger sat beneath a spreading tree on the Walkiki lawn during the two hours of the reception, and played appropriate airs during the intervals of playing by a Hawaiian quintette club. There was almost a continual flood of melody while the Queen received the airs of Hawaii being played almost exclusively.

Visitors were received upon the veranda by Edward Liliuokalani, an old-time courtier of the reigns of Liliuokalani and Kalkakaua, who conducted them into the parlor. The Queen arose on each presentation and extended her right hand in democratic frankness. The Hawaiians and those who were received at the court in former days retired by walking out of the room backwards. At Liliuokalani's left hand was the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, and on her right her nephew, Prince David Kawananakoa, the Princess Kawananakoa standing at his side. Prince Kapiolani was not present, the Princess Kapiolani being absent on Hawaii. It was a picturesque scene, and one which filled the eyes of Hawaiians with tears, for many came again to the veranda weeping.

Her Majesty's robe was of creamy white Duchesse satin, with an overdress of white point d'esprit handsomely embroidered in gold and silver fleur-de-lis. Her ornaments were diamonds and the star of the Order of Kalkakaua. Many commented upon the Queen's healthy appearance.

The Princess Kawananakoa wore an elegant costume of black point d'esprit spangled with silver and trimmed with applique leaves of purple velvet. She carried an exquisite bouquet of purple orchids.

From the reception hall the visitors were ushered to the library, where they placed their names upon the Queen's register, Hon. J. O. Carter being in attendance. Miss Myra Heleluhe and Mr. Alimoku, proteges of the Queen, assisted in ushering the guests as they left. Her Majesty's presence.

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GRAND JURY FOR THE MURDER CASE

The grand jury for the October term of United States court was drawn yesterday by Clerk Mailing in the presence of Judge Estee, from a box containing three hundred names.

This grand jury will be called upon to consider the case of Gusaboro the cabin boy of the Fred. J. Wood who is alleged to have murdered Captain Jacobsen, and also the case of Oto the cook accused by Gusaboro of the crime.

The following are the names drawn by lot yesterday: N. E. Gedge, Chas. R. Frazier, Harry J. Foster, Clarence H. Cooke, James E. Fullerton, Anton Fernandez, Chas. Ludwigson, Robert W. Atkinson, Gus Froboese, William J. England, Bruce Cartwright, John S. Ellis, William R. Aylett, E. I. Spalding, Fred Gammel, C. Bolte, G. E. A. Thrum, all of Honolulu; J. A. Low, Alea, Oahu; Frank Da Camara, Hilo; W. O. Baldwin, Kahuku, Hawaii; A. J. W. McKenzie, Hilo; Jas. Anderson, Makawao, Maui; A. K. Eldridge, Kohala, Hawaii.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagwell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

POLICE WILL HOLD STUART

Drowning Case Not
Yet Cleared
Up.

Four newspaper reporters, Camarinos—"Very Touching"—and one native made up a jury last night for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the coroner, to hold an inquest over the death of Mate R. C. Voorhies of the schooner Rosamond, whose body was found floating in the water alongside Railway wharf yesterday morning.

Voorhies is the man who went on a wild goose with Mate Stuart of the barkentine Addenda. Both ended their spree by an unwilling bath. Stuart was rescued by sailors from the water on Monday night, but Voorhies' body was not found until Wednesday morning. The inquest was a sort of go-as-you-please affair. One reporter-juror smoked a pipe during the proceedings. Camarinos was busy during most of the evening trying to light a cigar which got slightly wet during the Campbell block fire, and two other reporters smoked cigarettes, while the fourth reporter yawned and had hard work to keep awake.

Captain Andrew Johnson of the schooner Rosamond was the first witness called. He said that the dead man had left his vessel on Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He had only been on the Rosamond for one trip but he considered him a good fellow, although he thought he drank to excess.

Dr. McDonald explained that a post-mortem examination of the body had been made and that no marks of violence or of any foul play had been found on the dead body, although the ears had been trimmed off a little by fishes while it had been in the water. In his opinion death resulted simply from drowning.

Robert Levy, a cab driver, told how he had taken the two officers to Hackfeld wharf on the evening of the drowning. When they got out he naturally expected his money. It turned out that the officers only had five cents between them. He drove away in disgust. The two men seemed to be friendly and Stuart mentioned that he would be paid off the next day and would come around and pay off his debt.

Hans Johnson, a sailor from the barkentine W. H. Dimond, told how he had assisted a native watchman in getting Stuart out of the water. He saw or heard nothing of Voorhies.

Alfred Alstrom, second mate of the Rosamond, had a very mixed story. He had heard splashes and all sorts of cries and had recognized a faint voice which cried "help," as that of his superior, Mate Voorhies, but did not make any effort to find out what the matter was. Juror Camarinos gave Alstrom a lecture on the ethics of saving fellow-men's lives when they were in danger. This did not make any great impression on Alstrom. He said that the Rosamond had no watchman at night. The jurors were astounded, but Captain Johnson admitted that he did not keep a watchman for his big schooner. John Madine, a sailor from the Rosamond, also told a mixed story—at least one that did not quite agree with others that had been told.

Camarinos dropped into a dream about beer licenses.

Captain Perry of the Addenda was called. He said that when Stuart came aboard he, Stuart, was very undecided whether he wanted to go to the hospital or call a policeman or do nothing at all, but was finally taken to the hospital the following morning. He had not heard that the sailors of the Addenda "intended to do for the mate."

The jury took a few puffs at their cigars, cigarettes and pipes and finally brought in a verdict that Voorhies met his death by "drowning." They did not say whether it was accidental or otherwise.

As Camarinos, and the reporters, had become very dry, the inquest adjourned.

Mate Stuart is still under arrest, and will be held by the police for further investigation. They seem to have some idea that he was concerned in the case in more ways than the evidence given last night indicated. The case is now as much mixed up as before the inquest was held. Captain Flint of the waterfront police has some clues in hand which he thinks will result in clearing up the movements of the two officers on the night of the tragedy.

VOLCANO NOW MORE ACTIVE

President C. L. Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company received a wireless dispatch yesterday which stated that the volcano was constantly increasing in activity and that the scene at night is now very fine. It is said that the jumping up of the lava into small fountains in the big lava lake creates a most weird and wonderful effect on the sky at night time.

Mr. Wight evidently considers that the present activity of the volcano is to amount to something for he is now arranging to send the steamer Helene on a second excursion to Hilo with passengers for the volcano as soon as she returns from the trip she started on yesterday. On the next trip she is to leave here on Saturday, September 13th and will make the round trip in time to land her passengers in Honolulu again on the following Friday morning.

So far Mauna Loa has shown no sympathy in the present volcanic activity of Kilauea and the steamers running to that side of the island do not report anything unusual but it is possible that the steamer W. G. Hall which is due from Kona ports on Friday may bring fresh news of the high volcano.

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Do You Need a Tonic?

There is no other that has the brain and muscle building qualities of

Primo Lager

Order a case from the Brewery for table use. Telephone Main 341.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NOMINATES CUPID FOR DELEGATE BY ACCLAMATION

Robertson's Name Is Not Brought Forward.

Great Enthusiasm Marks the Appearance of the Candidate.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

PRINCE JONAH KALANIAN'OLE was nominated by acclamation by the Republican convention yesterday morning, and after a rush of applause which was purely spontaneous, the third convention of the Republican party in Hawaii adjourned sine die.

As outlined after the caucus of Monday night, this outcome of the long struggle over the delegateship nomination ended with the utmost enthusiasm. The growth of the feeling for Prince Cupid was astonishing, and the fact that the whole members of the convention started the cheering and as well as began the voting for him aroused in the Hawaiian delegates a degree of interest which brought about the entire harmony of noontime, for there was no other name mentioned, and standing and cheering, the delegates in the body gave their votes for the young all.

The session of the convention was a late one owing to the absence of A. G. M. Robertson, who was on important business in court. The only other real candidate for the place beside the Prince was Robertson, and his strength was perhaps gauged, when in the caucus, he had twenty votes. The men who were pledged to him were of opinion that it would be wisest if the convention await his coming and hear from him just what he had to say, if, in fact, there was anything to be said. Finally he was brought into the convention by a committee of two from the Fourth district, and the work of the morning was taken up, an hour having passed in the waiting.

The time went by rapidly, however, for there was a feeling of satisfaction apparent on every face. The settlement of the vexed problem was one which appealed to the men of politics and they were patient in their waiting for the convening of the session. It was shortly before the arrival of Robertson made it possible for the convention to get to work when Dr. Huddy entered the room. He was escorting Prince Cupid, and as the young man was seen at the door of the hall the delegates already on hand began to cheer lustily. They gave three and three times three, and when they had concluded Guard, of Hilo, shouted "There's only one party in Hawaii, the grand old Republican party," and there was a renewal of the cheering.

When the roll call developed the presence of nearly the entire convention membership Chairman Holstein announced that the naming of the commission to frame the county and municipal bills, as provided by the Achi motion, should follow, but owing to the fact that this should be a responsible committee, one which could meet with the leading people and gather all the facts, placing them in position to frame a bill which will be acceptable to all, he thought he should consult with the men of the city and he would announce through the press the names of the five whom he wishes to place on the committee. He suggested that the selection of a national committeeman might be in order but was informed that the delegates to the national convention did that and that this convention had no jurisdiction.

This brought the convention to the nomination of the candidate for Delegate to Congress, and this was taken up, the call being by districts. Henry P. Baldwin had arranged with the chairman of the delegation from the First district, that he should have the privilege of the floor when that district was called so that the nomination of Prince Cupid could be made the very first business of the convention. Williams announced when the Hilo section was called, that the preference had been waived in favor of the Third, and Mr. Baldwin rose to name the Prince. In doing so he began abruptly by stating that he wanted to nominate Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, and then he got no further for several moments, for the men of the convention and the on-lookers as well cheered the name to the echo. Mr. Baldwin continued:

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.
"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: It is my privilege and my pleasure to nominate, for candidate of the Republican party in Hawaii for Delegate to the Congress of the United States, Prince Jonah Kūhi'o Kalaniana'ole (Loud and prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, I have not come here before you with any set speech, but I would like to make a few remarks on this subject. I say that it is a great pleasure to me to be able to nominate as the Delegate one who is a prince of the royal family of Hawaii. I repeat that it is a great privilege to me and I have very great pleasure in offering the name of Prince Kalaniana'ole. I had my sixtieth birthday a few days ago."

Mr. Guard—"We hope you will have sixty more." (Laughter and applause.)
Mr. Baldwin—"As we grow older we do not care to let people know our age as a rule. We do not celebrate our birthdays with the same gusto as when we were fifteen or sixteen years of age. I may say, though, that I spent the first fifty-one years of my life under the Hawaiian monarchy and the last nine



years under other forms of government culminating in that of a Territory of the Republic of the United States. I cannot forget the pleasure of the years I lived under the monarchy, as a youth, as a young man, as a man of business. My remembrances of all those days give me a heartfelt aloha for Hawaii and the Hawaiians. But it is idle to look backward. We are entering upon a new era, an era full of large possibilities to these Islands. We are looking for a glorious outcome to the Hawaiian Islands as a branch of the great United States Government.

"Now I state that I nominate the Prince with a genuine aloha for himself and his native fellow-countrymen. As I said before, having lived fifty-one years under the monarchy, I consider it a great honor to nominate a member of the royal family of Hawaii to represent his country at Washington. This is the highest office in the gift of the people of Hawaii and we have the pleasure of nominating to it a young man who is a member of the formerly reigning family. The Republican party here should be proud that it is to have in its ranks a leader of the Hawaiians who has declared himself a Republican."

"I believe that the Prince himself should be proud that he has chosen to belong to that party, which is a party that stands for the good of the whole people, for the protection of all who are down-trodden. I have never until now had the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with the Prince. My attention was called to him first by his speeches through the country. He is doing all he can, and he will continue to do all he can to break down the race prejudice that some Home Rule leaders are doing all they can to encourage. It has been a cause of sorrow to me that some Hawaiians have been trying to build up walls of race prejudice. It is for the interests of the Hawaiians to mingle with white men, as more foreigners are coming into the country, and work together for the common welfare of Hawaii. We are all sailing in the same boat and if there is discord between the captain and the sailors we will never reach port in safety."

"I believe that the Republican party, in securing the acceptance of the Prince as its candidate, has a bright prospect of victory. People all over the Islands are waxing. The methods that have been adopted by the Prince are the methods to win over the people. The Home Rulers are disappointed. They are ready all over the Islands to go into other parties. Prince Jonah is able to increase the ranks of the Republican party, which I believe will be done. He will have the support of the entire Maui delegation and the voters behind them, as well as of the people of the Islands generally—Republicans and others. As I said before I believe the wavering Home Rulers will come into the Republican party."

"I do not wish to say anything about the other gentleman whose name has been mentioned. He is a friend of mine, but I would rather see the standard of the party carried on to victory than to defeat."

JUDGE KAULUKOU SPEAKS.
J. L. Kaulukou rose at once. Mr. Baldwin had finished and seconded the nomination of Prince Cupid. He said that a century ago Kamehameha the Great had cemented the Islands, and now it was fitting that one of the princes of the blood, a Kamehameha of these times, should be brought forward to cement the people of the Islands. After fifty years of life it was given to him to nominate a Prince for a seat in the Congress of the United States. He said he had had many conferences with men from all over the

Territory and he had found that they came down here with one name on their lips, and that was the name of Prince Cupid. He thought there should be union and that every one who might think of coming into the convention should move for the unity of the party and make the nomination of Prince Cupid unanimous.

Senator John D. Paris in seconding the nomination of the Prince said that he was proud of the opportunity to support the name of the progressive young Hawaiian who had just come out and declared himself as a member of the party. He said he thought the Republicans too should be proud of the young Hawaiian, and that his welcome to the party should be sincere and hearty. He said the Republican party was the only one to which the Hawaiians could look for their advancement. It was the Republican party he said that had given to the Hawaiians the full measure of suffrage that they now have, and in time the name of McKinley would be remembered as that of the man who had led in the fight for this great advantage. He thought the Republican party the only one to which the Hawaiian could look for the continuation of this right of suffrage for this party has ever been the party of the oppressed and the liberty lover.

He continued that we have tried the experiment of sending to Washington a man of no party and the failure which resulted impressed the lesson. Now the opportunity offered to send a Prince to Washington and on behalf of the second district he expressed his intention to support the Prince and to make every sacrifice to secure his election.

THE FOURTH ACQUIESCES.

When the Fourth district was called S. F. Chillingworth rose and amid a hush which was supreme said: "Mr. Chairman, the Fourth district has no nomination to offer to this convention." This was the signal for uproarious applause, for from that district was to come the nomination of Robertson and Cecil Brown who was to make the speech was sitting along side the supposed candidate. The people cheered first for Prince Cupid and next for Robertson, but he gave no sign.

For the Sixth W. H. Rice said that that district after much thought had decided that it should support the nomination of Prince Cupid.

George R. Carter rose and said: "I now move that nominations close but in doing so I wish to say a few words. As I have watched the career of the man we have chosen for our leader, I have always said that here was one with whom this country would have to reckon. I believed that his name would be written high in the annals of his country for he is a man who has ever at heart the people and their advancement. We will win with him at the front and the cry should be 'On to Washington with victory.'"

PRINCE CUPID SPEAKS.

H. P. Baldwin said that the time seemed to have come when the Prince having heard what the Republicans had to say, should let them hear from him. When the Prince came forward he was cheered loudly and it was some time before he could get a chance to speak. He said: "I have no apology to offer that I have not a speech prepared for delivery here. As I said before I am a Republican from top to bottom, and I hope that with your solid support the Republican party will win and prove to the Hawaiians that there is something that can be done for them at Washington."

"I have preached this to my people and I would like to prove to them that

through the Republican party we will get all that we want from the general government and the Congress.

"I would like to say that I have a following and I hope that the Republicans will recognize them for they are still my loyal followers. I am, as I said, a Republican and I hope that we will win a victory at the polls."

George R. Carter said that before the Prince left he thought there might be an expression as to his feelings about the platform. Prince Cupid said: "I did not go into this as a boy. When I made my decision I joined the Republican party as such. As to the platform I have seen it, but I did not come into the party as a matter of platform. It was because I am a Republican, as I have said, from top to bottom, and a Republican platform is good enough for me. I am here to work for the party."

When the cheers had subsided Prince Cupid spoke in the vernacular to the convention, putting into his own language the words which he had spoken in English, and then continuing with some advice to the Hawaiian members of the convention. Kaulukou wanted the chairman to cast the ballot as there was only one candidate, but Baldwin said this was too tame a way for him and he moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. The convention agreed and with every one standing the nomination was made and Chairman Holstein announced that Prince Kalaniana'ole was the nominee of the Republican party for member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. This was the end of the actual work and the spectators began to leave as it was noon. Achi however introduced a resolution which passed, directing the central committee to create a bureau for Hawaiian Republican workers, saying that he thought such a free labor bureau would be of much good.

Nahale introduced a resolution that George R. Carter should be chosen National committeeman, but this was laid on the table. There was a slight wrangle over whether or not delegates could be chosen to the next national convention at this time, and thus save an extra session of the convention, but Col. Parker explained that the convention would not meet until two years from the present summer and the matter was then dropped.

Before the convention adjourned Iaukea explained that if in the heat of debate he had offended any one he was very sorry and that he would go into the campaign with the Prince and work hard for his success.

Philip Peck explained that he was the oldest Republican in the Islands, as he voted for Lincoln, and so he wanted to welcome the youngest member of the party into the fold.

W. H. Rice moved the thanks of the convention to the officers and this was acknowledged by Chairman Holstein, and the convention adjourned, after a meeting of the Territorial committee had been called for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

COMMITTEE GETS DOWN TO WORK

The new Republican central committee got down to work yesterday afternoon, though the organization is not complete by any means, but there will be nothing in the way of hard work on the part of the members of the committee who know of their selection and have taken part in the movement, thus far that will not be done.

It was long after the hour set when by exercising proxies there were found to be sixteen members of the commit-

tee present. These were from the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, none of the Second or Sixth people being in their seats, in fact none knowing of their election for the delegates had chosen men who stayed at home with the exception of Col. Samuel Parker from the second. The choice of Clarence Crabbe for temporary chairman brought the proceedings to a stage where they rested for a time while men who misunderstood each other discussed methods for a half hour.

A. L. C. Atkinson wanted the selection of the permanent officers of the committee sent over for a week while the men of the other islands were notified and then they might have a chance to express their choices for the various offices and have a chance to send their proxies down to men here. There was some degree of heat shown while Jones insisted upon organization at once so as to get down to work. Finally after discussion it was decided that the motion made should except the members of the executive committee, and in this shape the resolution passed the body. The officers chosen for the complete temporary organization under this plan were as follows: Chairman, Clarence Crabbe; Vice Chairman, J. H. Fisher; Secretary, A. L. C. Atkinson; treasurer, George R. Carter.

The committee then resolved itself into delegations and proceeded to elect executive committeemen. There were only three districts able to do this. The Third district chose H. A. Baldwin; the Fourth, J. W. Jones and A. L. C. Atkinson; and the Fifth, G. R. Carter and E. C. Winston.

Senator Carter said that he thought it incumbent upon the party to have a watcher at the registration, owing to the fact that it would be much easier to take the names this year by keeping up with them and then having the lists always full. Winston also raised the contention that the lists had on them many men who had lost their political rights through being convicts or by reason of not being able to read and write. He wanted to have this feature watched as well. The name of C. B. Wilson was proposed as one who might be secured for the work. Messrs. Carter, Winston and Atkinson were named to look into the matter at once.

Chairman Crabbe then brought up the idea of translating the speech of former Senator Thurston and that of Senator Burton for distribution. Carter at once proposed that a suggestion of Chairman Holstein be followed. This was that there should be prepared a pamphlet. In this there might be pictures of Prince Cupid, his biography, the platform, the speeches referred to and perhaps other information. This met with favorable comment owing to the fact that it was felt that in this form the document would be read and not thrown away at once. On motion a committee on campaign literature was formed consisting of Atkinson, Coney and Jones to which Crabbe at the suggestion of Jones added himself later.

Samples of buttons were handed in to the room from Williams, the picture of Prince Cupid being well done. It was said that while the button two years ago cost \$40 a thousand Williams now wanted \$10 a hundred. The matter was sent over until there could be more bids received.

Methods for the campaign were brought up and Senator Carter spoke against having too many meetings. He said he was in favor of fewer meetings and larger ones. The kind of movement which appealed to him was the sending of a large party about so that there would be great interest and peo-

MERRY A SUICIDE

Body Is Found With Bullet in His Head.

The body of F. T. Merry, former clerk to Judge Hardy, whose strange disappearance was noted in Monday's Advertiser, was found within an hour after the Mikahala left Lihue, with a bullet hole in its head.

A letter was received yesterday by Supreme Court Clerk Henry Smith from W. T. Purvis telling of the tragedy. It is as follows:

"Mr. Merry was missing from Friday afternoon to Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, when his dead body was found close to the seacoast, he having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The inquest was held at about 10 p. m. and the body was buried at about noon yesterday. I tell you this especially to point out how necessary it is for Mr. Thompson to come down for the term, as the circuit is temporarily without a clerk. I have told the judge that I will assist Mr. Thompson right through the term if necessary."

Merry disappeared about four o'clock Friday afternoon but when the news of this occurrence was brought here, it was not believed by friends that any ill had befallen him. Merry was known to have been of very eccentric habits, and often spent a night in the mountains without informing anyone. He was employed for a time with Atkinson & Judd and left them in order that he could be more in the open air. The deceased was troubled with insomnia and was rarely able to sleep. This condition was probably responsible for the determination to end his life.

Merry came here from Ann Arbor, Michigan, a few years ago. He was a graduate of the university at that city, and was said to have held degrees both as Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Arts. The funeral services over the body of deceased were held at Lihue, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Kaulliff officiating. J. A. Thompson and M. T. Simonton, clerks for the first circuit, both left last evening for Kauai to help Judge Hardy during the September term of court.

MEMORIES OF OLD ISLAND DAYS

The following letter from Hon Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, to the Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., will be read with interest here where Mr. Gilman is so well remembered.

Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 9, 1902.
Rev. Dr. Bishop:

My Very Dear Friend—Here we (wife and I) are, in this old whaling town, that once was thriving in the oil business.

Like many others, the light of other days here has faded and the streets and homes of the captains we knew so well in old days at Lahaina have passed away—the last but one, Capt. Jared Fisher, died a short time since.

There is a Captain Mellen here in business, who used to be at Lahaina. I find Mrs. Holly here who was at one time in Lahaina, waiting for her husband.

It is a singular fact here as I noticed at Honolulu, at our last visit, that there are more widows of the captains living here now than captains, and in Honolulu there were more missionaries' wives than there were men.

The old town is changing in its character as a residence. It is becoming more, year by year, a summer resort. There is a beautiful, safe harbor, affording good boating and bathing, and it proves to be attractive to people as far off as Texas. There is much to remind me of the place of former years, in some of the old residences, in which hang the pictures of the captains and many things brought from "round the Horn"—ten-trays, china work-boxes, crepe shawls, etc., etc.—cherished articles of the calling at the Islands.

The new element has introduced modern buildings, improved grounds, cultivation of flowers, and the place is the better for it.

We used to say—or the captains used to say—the Islands were first cousin to Martha's Vineyard, on account of so many Vineyard people who touched there; and although the last whale ship that sailed from here has long since been broken up, the memory of what the Hawaiian Islands were as a prized place of resort to fathers and brothers from the frozen north, I find, is held in lasting remembrance. As Honolulu and Lahaina have changed so have New Bedford, Edgartown and Nantucket. New people, new enterprises—"Ring out the old, ring in the new."

If this is worth the Advertiser's notice, let them have it as what used to be in old whaling times, when we had a hundred whale ships anchored at one time in the Lahaina roadstead, and the captains contributed to the then wealth of our little "second city in the kingdom."

GORHAM D. GILMAN.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN- TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

(Continued on Page 6.)

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

DEMOCRATS AND WILCOX.

Democrats in their new-born zeal for the Home Rule candidate, whose qualities they were publicly disparaging as late as the 14th of July, now explain his failure in Congress by the statement that he was serving his first term and, not having had time to acquire influence, could not be expected to make much headway.

This matter of terms is an error of recollection. Mr. Wilcox served during half of the term of the last previous Congress and was there long enough to learn the ropes. It was then, by an amazing exhibition of incompetence even in a new member, that he spoiled the chance to pass the Hawaiian coinage bill. His second term began last March and he is now running for a third term. It was in the second, not the first term, that his fourteen conspicuous failures were scored and when, with a billion dollars in course of public distribution, he was so busy trying to get through private franchise bills for his friends that he did not obtain a nickel for Hawaii. And he lost the franchise bills in the bargain.

It is unsafe to say that Wilcox had no chance. He had every chance if we may believe his private newspaper, who was it that the leading Congressmen delighted to honor? Wilcox says it was Wilcox and Cayless backs him up. Who was the recipient of so many attentions from the President? Wilcox declares in his modest way that the Hawaiian Delegate was the man. So vast was the Wilcox influence according to the Wilcox partisans, that even the Home Rule platform gloried in it—as follows:

This party expresses its high appreciation of the good will shown by the President and all the officers of the Executive Department of the United States, for the people of this Territory, in THEIR CO-OPERATION WITH HAWAII'S DELEGATE. We also give our thanks to the Senators and Representatives of the several States and also to the Delegates of the Territories of the Union in Congress for the ASSISTANCE WHICH HAWAII'S DELEGATE RECEIVED from them in his legislative duties. With gratitude we thank the AMERICAN PEOPLE for the kindness that they expressed for OUR DELEGATE during the time he had been confined to bed by sickness.

If all this is true how can it be said that Wilcox had not been given the time to acquire influence enough to pass a single bill? If the co-operation of the President and all the Senators and Representatives and Delegates and the sympathetic kindness of the American people were not enough to enable Wilcox to pass a single measure, what can be expected of him if he returns to Washington as a member of the minority party, opposed to the Executive and cabinet and to the majority of the Congress and the voters?

The Democracy has not improved Wilcox's position much by its apologies for him. Truth of a better flavor is to be found in its past characterizations, as for instance when Chairman McCarthy said: "At Washington Hawaii has obtained nothing through Wilcox. He was there presumably to represent Hawaii, but he represented only himself. He had no ability." Or when National Committeeman Cornwell said: "As for Wilcox, the Democrats generally concede that the nomination of Cupid means the political death of Wilcox and Kalaauokalani and the rise of a progressive Hawaiian spirit in place of the old Bourbon methods practiced by the original Home Rule party." Or when Committeeman Terrell said: "Wilcox is a dying figure in politics. He only stands for \$400 a month and mileage."

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

That Prince Cupid would be able to help Hawaii in a material way at Washington may be inferred from his character and the use he would make of his opportunities.

He is a man of sound judgment and good ideas; and nothing could divert him, least of all private importunities, from doing his duty by the Territory. Such a man commands the good will and support of his associates and of the party with which he acts.

Power in Congress is gained in several ways—by honesty and zeal; by social methods and by membership in a national party. The social side is very important in that it enables a new member to get a wide and notable acquaintance among the men upon whose aid he must depend in passing bills. We venture the prediction that the entertainments which the Prince and Princess would give in Washington could not fail to clear the way for him in the House and give him a chance to impress the Departments with the needs of Hawaii. And when public business called him to the front, he could be depended on to act sensibly and effectively.

In short, the Republican party has not only found a good candidate in the Prince but the Territory would find a useful Delegate.

The Hawaiians once made Prince Cupid an heir presumptive to the throne. The chance is now theirs to show the people of the United States that he was worthy of the rank they conferred on him. Their royalty has been often and severely attacked and they owe it to themselves to let Americans see how fit the Prince is to make a figure in the public life of a great civilized State. The Queen should value this opportunity as well as they.

A Wilcox organ complains of the Republican endorsement of Roosevelt. But what about the Home Rule endorsement of the Republican President in the platform Wilcox is running on? What of that?

If the Democratic fusionists can fuse the opinions they now profess with those they held last July, they will each deserve a medal made from covering of the Wilcox gas tank.

NO DEBT TO DEMOCRATS.

Native Hawaiians are asked to join the Democracy on the plea that this party undertook to restore the monarchy of Hawaii to power but was foiled by the Republicans—a hypothesis which can only convince those who forget the circumstances which went with and followed the island revolution of 1893.

The facts of history are these: When the annexation treaty was sent to Washington and turned over to the Republican Senate that body, acting contrary to the advice and urgent pleadings of Senator Morgan, the great Democratic leader, HELD IT UP until after the Democratic administration was installed.

President Cleveland, a Democrat, recalled the treaty and sent Col. Blount here to investigate. Col. Blount, a Democrat, found for the Queen; but Congress, which was THEN IN DEMOCRATIC HANDS (Crisp of Georgia being Speaker of the House), refused to sustain him. Cleveland then sent Mr. Willis here and that eminent Democrat reported the Queen's case; but Cleveland DECLINED TO RESTORE HER and entered into amicable relations with the Provisional Government.

The Republicans then dropped all thought of annexation, but Senator Morgan, a Democrat, kept up the fight. Only when war came and the islands were needed as a strategic base, did annexation come—and it came by the votes of Democrats and Republicans alike, both parties having agreed to sustain the war policy of the President.

President Harrison might have pressed the annexation treaty through in the closing weeks of his term, but he REFUSED TO ACT. Cleveland wanted to restore the Queen but a DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS would not let him; and he abandoned her.

So there is nothing for the Hawaiians to be grateful to the Democracy for in the restoration case. More than that, as the Democracy is essentially a WHITE MAN'S PARTY, drawing a color line wherever it does national politics, it is an unsafe one for Hawaiians to join. When Senator Tillman, a recognized Democratic leader, compared Hawaiians to negroes and hinted that it might be necessary to suppress them in the South Carolina way, there was not a single Democratic protest. The response of the Republican Congress was THE GIFT OF HAWAIIAN FRANCHISE.

POLITICAL FIDELITY.

If the Democrats accept Wilcox they will not get a Democrat but a Home Ruler; and this irrespective of what platform they may give the candidate. The political theory upon which Wilcox acts is to use parties as a means to an end and that end the personal aggrandizement of himself. Elected to a Republican Congress he insisted on adding the name of that party to the titles of his own; but when something led him to support the next Congress might be Democratic he wiped off the Republican label and left himself in shape to be called Democratic in case the political complexion of the House should change. Nevertheless, as way of bridging the gulf between him and the old camp, he had the Home Rulers adopt a platform plank pledging their loyal support to the administration. Should the Democrats control the next House, Wilcox, if elected, will be one of them for the time being; if not, and he finds it in any way to his interest to act with the other side, he will train with the Republicans, pointing to the platform plank as a guarantee of good faith. Neither side can depend on him. His politics is bounded like one of the old Spanish grantees—by a wild hog on the north, a swarm of bees at the south, by the weather on the east and by the pot at the end of the rainbow on the west—the amplitude being great and the survey uncertain.

The Prince, on the other hand, unequivocally enrolled himself as a Republican before his nomination. There was no indorsement of a Kuokoa candidate, the Kuokoa not having nominated, nor even yet reached a decision as to their course. They are not even an organized political body. They were and are a political club. If the Prince is elected he will be a party man, irrespective of where the House stands politically. This is but one of the differences between him and Wilcox which redounds to his personal credit but it is one of great importance in a government which is controlled by parties.

THE FISHERIES RULING.

The ruling of the Treasury Department in the local fisheries case will, if sustained by the courts, put the business of fishing here into other hands than those which now control it.

The local supply of fish comes chiefly from Orientals whose junks spread their lights along the reef every night when the weather permits. These have forced the natives and the white men out of the business. The last white man who tried to compete with them—Captain Bray—left the country between sunset and sunrise, a victim of the Oriental trust.

While the Chinese and Japanese could pay the duty of a cent a pound which the Treasury ruling imposes, if that were all, and still keep their monopoly, the additional expense and delay of entering their catches at the Custom House must, under competition, force them out of the trade. The way is opening, therefore, for the return of Hawaiians to the fishing industry and for the organization, both by themselves and white men, of productive fishing corporations.

GOOD THEN, WHY NOT NOW?

The discovery by the Home Rulers that the Republican party has always been hostile to Hawaiians contrasts rather sharply with their other discovery of two years ago that it was the party they ought to join.

When Wilcox asked his party to call themselves Home Rule Republicans he explained that the Republican party was the one which gave the Hawaiians their franchise and would be most in sympathy for good in their behalf. Even now the platform he is running on commends President Roosevelt's administration, thanks the Republican Congress for giving Hawaii "a just apportionment" and credits the Executive and the chiefs of Departments with co-operation with the Home Rule Republican Delegates. To turn from all this good enough in the last Congress for an Hawaiian Delegate to act with, it may be safely trusted by another Hawaiian in the next Congress.

PORTUGUESE TO FOLLOW THE PRINCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

That nine-tenths of the members of the club favored the Republican party, at least in its national principles, and that they would like to vote with it, even if the Fourth District committee seemed to be not willing to give them a chance. He thereupon introduced the resolution endorsing Prince Cupid which went through without comment.

M. A. Silva wanted discussion of the question of representation for the colony, but Vivas objected pleading for time to cool off. Camara yielded the chair and took the floor to move a committee of three to have full power to act, to renew negotiations with the Republican party. He said without seeming to make concessions to those who had left the club, he wanted to say that he would support the Republican platform; that while he could not bind himself to act with that party on every measure in the Legislature, he would act for the best interests of the entire people. He declared that there might be few votes today but the young Portuguese were becoming citizens very fast.

This motion was accepted and M. A. Silva, A. G. Correa and J. M. Vivas were chosen as the committee. A resolution was passed reaffirming the selection of Camara for the club's representation. J. M. Vivas and J. B. Dias were chosen as executive committeemen to all the places made vacant by the resignations of the evening, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

HOME RULERS' DISCUSS MEN.

There was a well attended meeting of the Home Rulers last evening at headquarters, and for more than two hours there was a discussion of candidates for the legislature, although no action was taken.

The sentiment was expressed that until the arrival of Kalaauokalani from Hawaii there can be no definite decision as to the men who will be put on the ticket. There was however a long talk over the possibilities. The discussion turned principally over the senators. It was the expression that the Home Rulers should ask for the selection of Makakani and Cayless for the senators. To this there was some slight objection owing to the fact that there is a growing sentiment that Cayless should be chosen for the leader of the lower house. As one man put it there would be no difficulty in having ten or twelve bills a day passed with the haole as leader.

There was music during the evening and some dancing and the meeting took many forms of a pleasant evening's entertainment. It is not thought that final fusion will be accomplished until next week.

FOR REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The joint session of the Republican committees of the Fourth and Fifth districts will be held Monday evening next at Progress hall. The meeting promises to be one of harmony as the decision of the Fourth district that the Fifth shall have its men, if there is unity upon the choice, promises to do away with any discord.

The committees of the two districts met yesterday and it was decided that there should be no time lost in holding the convention. The hall question was left to a sub-committee and that body decided that it would be wisest to secure a large and cool place for the meeting. Waverley and Progress halls were mentioned and the latter selected as the best place for the meeting.

There is some feeling that the nominations for Representatives should be left for a later date, and this may be done. The exact time will be fixed during the week, but it is expected that the meetings will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings. There are long lists of men named for the lower house on both sides of Nuuanu street, and the outlook is for a lively fight there.

The meeting of the committee of the Fifth districts this evening will decide probably not only the question as to senators, but as well that of the time for the later meeting. There will be a full gathering of the members as the question of the men who are to be recommended to the joint convention has made a lively fight and there promises to be some close voting.

YOUNG MEN ARE ACTIVE.

The meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club executive committee yesterday was one which will have much to do with the future of the campaign. There was a long discussion of the plans under which the workers may be of assistance in the general fight.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Carter, Kumulae and Seabury was named which will have charge of special plans for action, and the committee will get down to work at once.

The registration board yesterday had a hard day's work and at the close of the sittings there were on the lists 938 names. The proportion of Hawaiians increases. During the day there were 230 native voters registered and the Home Rule watchers claim that every one belongs to their party. The committee will arrange for a week of out of town work very soon.

LOCAL BREVITIES

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Jared Smith and A. F. Judd left on the Claudine yesterday for Molokai to investigate the fodder question on the American Sugar Co.'s ranches.

R. A. Donohue, deputy attorney general, left last evening for Lihoe, Kauai, to prosecute for the Territory in Judge Hardy's court. Two murder cases are on the docket for trial this term.

Senator Burton left on the Claudine yesterday for a second hunting trip, this time on Molokai. He was accompanied by Dr. King and E. R. Adams and the Iroquois will bring the party back Thursday.

Charles Creighton went to Kauai yesterday on business and to do a little fishing in behalf of his new-found friend, Wilcox, in accordance with his promise made to the Democrats on Monday evening.

At a meeting of Home Rulers at Kailua camp yesterday delegates to the Oahu convention were chosen as follows: William Reuter, Samuel Kapana, Henry Huka, Kahaleiwi, Kaauwai, Kekipi, William Kaai, Geo. Markham, Kekikana, Chas. Maka, Makakani, Kekikana and I. W. Walhoo.

The steamer Helene leaves this port on Saturday, Sept. 13th, at 10 o'clock, for Hilo and the volcano. This will be the second excursion to the volcano this season.

JAPS MUST PAY DUTY ON FISH.

(Continued from page 1.)

As yet no action has been taken for the collection of duty upon fish brought in by aliens, and I shall first secure the advice of the United States Attorney. A test would probably be made in the courts of my right to collect this duty, and I wish to be certain before going ahead. My opinion is however that under the ruling of the department fishermen not American citizens must pay one cent per pound upon fish brought into the islands.

Mr. Breckons when questioned as to his view in the matter, yesterday, said that Collector Stackable had not as yet referred the letter to him, though he had seen the ruling of the department. He was of the opinion that duty should be collected upon fish brought here by aliens, though he was not prepared to express a positive opinion until after looking up the authorities. He said, however, that fish caught in American waters in order to be entitled to exemption from duty must be caught in American vessels, and to have such standing, the fishing boat must be owned by an American citizen.

Not only would the enforcement of the law regarding alien fishermen have an important bearing in Honolulu, but it would be of even more serious import upon some of the other islands. Fish could be brought into the islands only through regular ports of entry, or after having first passed the customs authorities, at some such port of entry. Fishermen, not American citizens, could not land indiscriminately at any place upon the islands, and to bring fish ashore at other than ports of entry would be smuggling within the meaning of the law.

Probably of most importance in the enforcement of the law, would be its effect upon the supply of fish. The duty of one cent per pound upon fish caught by Japanese, who furnish the great bulk of Honolulu's fish supply, would naturally result in a corresponding increase in the price to the consumer; for the Jap would require the purchaser to pay duty imposed upon him, and also for the additional expense and trouble he must go to in order to comply with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

It would on the other hand greatly stimulate the activity of American fishermen for the discrimination in their favor will equal the Oriental's cheaper mode of living, and other points now aiding them to maintain a monopoly of the business.

Bray the man who first raised the question, has left town, having been unable to successfully fight the Oriental fishermen, and he will therefore not be able to derive any benefit from the departmental ruling.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 4, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capita	Val	Bo	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	18	40	40
L. R. Kerr Co., Ltd.	300,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	17 1/2	19
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		250
H. W. Sugar Co., & Sug. Co.	2,712,750	100		82 1/2
H. W. Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	25	18 1/2	20
Honolulu	750,000	100		120
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		120
Kahuku	500,000	100		215
Kihikihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		9
Koloa	100,000	100		70
Koloa	25,000	100		140
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	4,500,000	100		45
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,500,000	100		100
Quonua	1,000,000	25		5
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,000	20	3 1/2	4
Oloa Plant Co.	2,500,000	20		130
Oloa	100,000	100		130
Panauha Sugar Plant	5,000,000	50		
Taiton Co.	750,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		150
Popeo	750,000	100		150
Popeo	2,500,000	100		45
Waialua	750,000	100		250
Waialua	750,000	100		170
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	85	90
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		65
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	10		10 1/2
O. K. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	51	
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				100
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				100
H. W. Sugar Co.				100
O. K. & L. Co.				104 1/2
Oahu S. S. Co.				100
Oloa S. S. Co.				100 1/2
Waialua S. S. Co.				100 1/2
Kahuku S. S. Co.				100 1/2
Dividend Collection—C. Brewer & Co.				
2 per cent.				

Aching Joints

In the fingers, back, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been treated with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dorr, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii, Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,800,000
Total reichsmarks 94,690,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, etc.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Limited, of London. Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. Williams of Madras (General Insurance Company). Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for the River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few days from the

from the

from the

from the

from the

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from the

PAPER MILL FOR HAWAII

To Utilize Cane Refuse of Sugar Mills.

Within a couple of years people in almost every part of the world will be writing letters on paper made in this territory from the cane refuse of the sugar mills. At least this will be possible if a gentleman who is now in Honolulu is successful in his efforts to establish such a mill here.

S. N. Mayer, of Seattle and St. Louis, a well known traveler, who searches out corners of the globe where "good things" are to be found, spent about ten days in Honolulu while on his way to the Orient about a year ago and was so impressed with the possibilities of making paper out of the cane refuse of the sugar mills that he has again returned—this time representing a powerful Seattle company and with other backing sufficient to establish the enterprise.

When interviewed by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon Mr. Mayer stated that the possibilities of a paper mill here were great. Paper could be made so much more cheaply out of cane refuse than it could out of rags or other waste in the States that he thinks a Honolulu mill could import talc and other things necessary to be used with the cane refuse for the manufacture of paper and that it could ship its finished product to the East and successfully compete with the paper trust. He says that there is but one paper mill in China and only one in Japan and that there is a great market in those countries for enameled and writing papers. The number of vessels calling at Honolulu would give the mill an opportunity to ship paper to almost any part of the world and to sell it at a price that would compare very favorably with that of other paper mills.

Mr. Mayer is a business man and not an expert on mill construction and paper making but says that an expert paper man representing the new company will arrive here from New York within thirty days.

If the mill can be established on the basis that Mr. Mayer expects he says that it will employ two hundred and fifty men on the start and a thousand when it gets going at full blast. He says it will be necessary to bring a large number of paper makers here from the mainland but that some local labor would be used and in time as local workers mastered the trade it would be practically all done by local people.

Mr. Mayer represents The American Talc and Asbestos Company, of Seattle, and for them has an option on a very large quantity of talc, sometimes called soapstone, sufficient to provide ample quantities for use in the mill here. In the manufacture of paper about twenty-five per cent of talc has to be used. Talc is the softest known metal. The company has an advantage over Eastern mills as far as Hawaii is concerned in that their talc mines are on the Coast and they can ship the metal to Hawaii cheaply. The trust mills get nearly all of their supply from Europe and pay heavy freight on it.

"It is not our idea," said Mr. Mayer, "to get capital for this enterprise here. We have the capital already. But if Honolulu people care to subscribe to the enterprise we would be pleased to have them. We will proceed with the work anyway whether Hawaiian people consider the project a good one for investment for them or not."

Mr. Mayer is now engaged in securing land for a mill. He could not state yesterday where it would be located but thought that it would be close to Honolulu.

He has investigated the situation as regards the cane refuse supply thoroughly. The plantations are now using it as fuel but as it is very hard to handle and as fuel oil is coming on the market as an advantageous mill fuel he thinks that they will be glad to sell their cane refuse to the paper mill at a reasonable figure and Mr. Mayer declares that this will be much cheaper than the same article could be purchased in the States. Mr. Mayer expects to open an office here within a few days.

A BREATHING SPELL

If the Consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encouragement.

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell from the exhausting conflict with disease.

Rich nourishment, strength to repair bodily waste, new life for the lung, these are what Scott's Emulsion brings.

Often it enables nature to gather force enough to throw off the disease altogether.

Scott's Emulsion is valuable at the beginning. Then is when cure is most certain. But in any stage of the disease Scott's Emulsion counteracts the work of destruction and reinforces nature.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 405 Pearl St., N. Y.

ATTACK THE INCOME LAW

Constitutional Objections Were Raised.

The constitutionality of income tax law was threshed over again yesterday in the United States Court in the suit of W. C. Peacock and others to enjoin Assessor Pratt from collecting the tax. The suit came up on demurrer to the complaint, and upon the points raised here the case will be carried to the higher courts.

Attorney General Dole represented the Territory and Thomas Fitch and J. J. Dunne appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Dole began by saying that he had expected Mr. Robertson to argue the matter, so had but little time for preparation. He stated however that the hearing in the Supreme Court covered practically the same grounds and he therefore read Robertson's brief in the Robertson vs. Pratt case, which had been presented in the Territorial courts. Mr. Dole argued that the points in the Federal suit were substantially the same as those upon which the Supreme Court had passed, and that the Supreme Court should govern in a manner the acts of the Federal Court. It was contended further that the Territorial legislature had as much power as a State legislature, under the organic act.

Mr. Fitch contended that a Territorial legislature can impose a direct tax. "The complainants," said he, "rest their case upon the ground that the income tax law of Hawaii is void for want of uniformity, in that it was enacted in defiance of the Organic Act and of Section 8 of Article I of the United States constitution, saying that all duties, imposts, etc., shall be uniform throughout the United States, and of the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and that the yield sections of it make invalid the entire law, for that it constitutes one entire scheme of taxation."

Mr. Fitch contended that the law discriminates in favor of the idle man, who earns \$5 per day and works but 200 days, and the man who works 300 days would have to pay \$10 tax.

It was further argued that the law did not exempt income from United States bonds, and is therefore in conflict with the laws of Congress, and that salaries of judges in Hawaii paid by the United States are not exempt. It is further argued that there is a discrimination in favor of private schools, fraternal societies and insurance companies which are conducted for private benefit.

It is also contended that there is a discrimination between married men and bachelors, between wards living together and wards living separately, between families where the husband is the only breadwinner and where both husband and wife earn an income. Mr. Fitch further said that the Hawaiian income law was more drastic than Congress ever dared to adopt, and that the Hawaiian legislature leaped defiantly with both feet, upon all constitutional restrictions.

Mr. Fitch referred to the section giving the assessor the right to add two hundred per cent penalty in cases of what he supposed to be fraudulent returns, making the assessor complainant, judge, principal witness and high sheriff, all in one.

Mr. Fitch declared also that "where it is impossible to extract the unconstitutional, invalid and void provisions of the law from the body of it, without invalidating the remainder and destroying the law as understood and intended by the legislature—then the law, being void in one particular, is altogether void, and the injunction asked for should be granted."

Mr. Dunne, in his argument, paid special attention to the section of the law giving the assessor the right to fix the amount in case no return was made and declared that courts uniformly denounced such arbitrary and uncontrolled power, there being no appeal from his action.

Judge Estee interrupted to say that the California courts had held the assessor could be given such power. Mr. Dunne replied that the United States Supreme Court ever since we had one had repudiated this power.

The court stated further that government officials were not supposed to be arbitrary, but that taxes from their nature were summary. This power, he said, happened to be given by law in a number of States, and the Supreme Court had decided that taxes could be enforced by such extreme measures.

Mr. Dole made no reply and Judge Estee requested counsel to file a brief before the end of the week. A decision may be given Monday morning.

CHINA ARRIVED FROM THE ORIENT

The Pacific Mail liner China arrived off the anchorage at about ten o'clock last night after making a fair passage from Yokohama.

When the pilot boarded her Mr. Thompson, her chief officer, reported that all on board were well. As the vessel left Japan on August 26th she should have three days' later news.

The officers stated that the files of the Japanese papers they brought contain no sensational news.

The China will come into the harbor early this morning and will probably depart for San Francisco this afternoon.

Korea Expected Today.

The new steamer Korea of the Pacific Mail line is expected to arrive from San Francisco today.

JEAN SABATE IS IN THE TOILS OF UNITED STATES LAW



JEAN SABATE, CHARGED WITH PILFERING THE U. S. MAILED.

(From sketch made upon his arrival in Honolulu in 1901.)

Fifty-Seven Letters Which He is Alleged to Have Stolen Found Among His Personal Effects.

Jean Sabate, the young Frenchman who has been in trouble several times before with the authorities, was arrested yesterday at noon for a violation of the postal statutes, and stands a good chance, if the charges are proven, of spending a long term in Oahu Prison. Sabate was arrested by Marshal Hendry with a quantity of mail matter, the property of others than himself, in his possession. He was taken for trial before Commissioner Gill yesterday afternoon but upon his demand for counsel the hearing was continued until nine o'clock this morning. Nearly all the letters, numbering fifty-seven found upon Sabate, were dated December 2, and were chiefly local. There are, however, instances of other thefts of letters covering at least two months, some of which probably came from the States.

This is not the first conflict Sabate has had with the postal authorities. He was arrested December 20th, of last year on the charge of failing to mail a package which had been given him for that purpose, he at the time serving in the capacity of a letter carrier. The grand jury failed to indict, upon the advice of United States Attorney Breckons, who discovered technical objections to a successful prosecution. The package, containing fapa cloth, had been given to Sabate to mail by a friend, and it was afterwards discovered in Sabate's desk at the post-office. There was a fatal defect in the proof of the crime, for no stamps had been placed upon the package, though twenty-five cents had been given to the carrier to pay the postage. Though the evidence showed the larceny of the money, the package, unstamped could not be construed as mailable matter within the statute, and the grand jury consequently failed to indict.

Because of Sabate's connection with the first charge he was discharged from the service on December 2nd. It was on that day that the letters found yesterday had been given to the carrier to deliver, as was indicated by the date. The greater number of the letters contained bills sent out the first of the month by downtown business firms. Many of them came from the Hawaiian Electric Co., while others are from Levey & Cooke. There were several letters for D. H. Case, others for Curtis J. Lyons, etc. As far as known none of them contained anything of value and not all of these had been opened, though the queries for missing letters addressed to the postal authorities were traced to this date. Empty envelopes found with the letters with inquiries which had been received by the Postmaster indicate that some at least contained drafts, and checks. As far as known, however, none of them were cashed by Sabate, as in the cases where local firms were affected new drafts had been made out and paid. Until all the parties having sent the letters in Sabate's possession have been notified, there is no way of learning the extent of the robbery. The letters found also included some that he had collected but failed to deliver at the postoffice. Among Sabate's belongings were found articles of wearing apparel which could not have been used by him. These consisted of trousers and shoes and linen of many different sizes. Upon his arrest Sabate told the United States officials that he knew nothing of any stolen letters. When the bundle was found in the basket he said he did not know how it came there.

At two o'clock Sabate was taken before United States Commissioner Gill and then the following complaint was read to him:

Come now Louis Kenake, of said district, and upon his oath complains and says that Jean Sabate, late of the district aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on or about the first day of December, A. D. 1901, in said District of Hawaii, the said Jean Sabate being then and there a person employed in a department of the postal service of the said United States, to wit, as a letter carrier, of and for the postoffice of the

said United States at the District of Hawaii aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously did secrete and embezzle a certain letter then and there entrusted to him, and intended to be carried and delivered by the letter carrier, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, to wit, Section 339, R. S. U. S., and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

To this Sabate entered a plea of not guilty, but objected to going to trial. He demanded that he first be allowed to see an attorney and finally upon the request of United States Attorney Breckons a continuance was taken until nine o'clock this morning. Bail was fixed at \$1,000, and Mr. Breckons requested that he be informed in case the bond was given as he wished to file further complaints before Sabate was allowed to go. Later in the afternoon when it was learned that Editor Testa was trying to secure the release of his employee, a new complaint was filed before the commissioner charging a violation of Section 5467, of the Revised Statutes, in secreting a letter on November 22nd. Mr. Breckons stated yesterday that the evidence against Sabate was strong, and that if he secured a release upon the two charges already preferred additional complaints were ready to be filed. As fifty-seven letters were found in his possession and as a new case could be made out of each one, it would seem as if the young man had a rather rough road to travel. Marshal Hendry already has another warrant in the second case ready to serve if Sabate gets out on bail in the first case.

The penalty for each offense charged, the secreting of a letter, is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both in the discretion of the court. On the second charge of concealing letters containing anything of value, the punishment may be anything up to five years.

Sabate has been in Honolulu for about two years, working for a time at the postoffice, later at the Republic, and up to the time of his arrest he was connected with the Independent. When he first arrived here, Sabate told a story of his having been forced to leave France because of his connection with the Dreyfus affair. He said he had been a lieutenant in the French army and fought a duel with his commanding officer because of Dreyfus and was wounded in the neck. He managed to escape, according to his story, and came to America, but later returned to France upon the representations of the authorities and of his father the mayor of Bordeaux. Upon his return he was put in Irons, and again escaped, coming to America, enlisting in the army, and going to Cuba with the 25th regiment. He was dishonorably discharged at San Francisco, at the instance of the French Ambassador, as he says, and then came to Honolulu.

He claimed, further, that his father committed suicide on his account, and that his mother was drowned in the La Burgoyne upon her return voyage to France, after she had pleaded with him to return.

Within the last few months, however, letters have been received in the city, from his supposed deceased mother, and it is now asserted that Sabate is a deserter from the French army, and was never more than a conscript and could not have fought a duel with his colonel.

Viscount Watanabe Coming

Viscount Watanabe, ex-minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan, and one of the foremost of its public men, is expected by the Japanese community of Honolulu to arrive in the Korea en route home from a tour of the world. While in the city the Japanese will entertain the distinguished visitor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Aug. 26—H. Kasea et al. to N. Kasea (3) et al. D. 44 a. of Grant 2685 Waiomoo, Kau, Hawaii, con \$114.
Jas. Kaku to J. K. Kaku, D. 1st 1/2 of Grant 4384, Hawaii, con \$1.
J. R. H. Bell & hsb to I. Hendrick, D. 1st 1/2 of Grant 4384, Hawaii, con \$1.
Puna, Hawaii, con \$1.
I. Hendrick to J. R. H. Bell, D. 1st 1/2 of Grant 4384, Hawaii, con \$1.
Puna, Hawaii, con \$1.
J. R. H. Bell & hsb to Isabella Hendrick, D. 1st 1/2 of Grant 4384, Hawaii, con \$1.
Puna, Hawaii, con \$1.
R. Andrews & wf to J. K. Lalakea, P. D. pe land Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii, con \$1.
J. K. Lalakea & wf to R. Andrews, P. D. pe land Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii, con \$1.
R. Andrews & wf to A. Humburg, D. pe land Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii, con \$1.
S. Kuley & wf to P. L. Dorch, D. per Grant 3317 cor Luauila & Kapoli St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1.
P. L. Dorch to S. Kuley, D. per Grant 3317 cor Luauila & Kapoli St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1.
H. Pool & hsb to Chong Chong, D. 2 pe land Naahulu & Koolau, Maui, con \$270.
Aug. 27—Kahalepuna (widow) to L. L. McCandless, D. int in Apt 1 & 2, R. P. 5641 Kai 608 Auwaolu, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$50.
Jos. Lutera & wf to Jos. Lutera, D. 1st 1/2 of 1411 Kaili Place, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1.
Jos. Lutera & wf to M. K. Lutera, D. 1st 1/2 of 1411 Kaili Place, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1.
P. L. Dorch to C. B. Reynolds, D. lots 3, 4 & 5, Manoa Heights Add., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$5000.
D. Callihan et al by Comr to Mary Reyes et al, Comr D. lot 3 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$175.
J. Edwards & hsb to Mary Reyes et al, D. int in lot 3 Machado, King St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$50.
J. Edwards & hsb to Mary Reyes, D. int in lot 1 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$475.
J. Edwards & hsb to H. Machado, D. int in lot 4 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu, con \$475.

RICH LAND

—IN—
Central Kona FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANET, Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situate at Onouli, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1162 to F. C. Schulze, and containing 174 acres. Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2862 to Awahus and containing 739 75-100 acres, situate at Keopuka and Onouli, Island of Hawaii.

This is a tract of land of over 900 acres, situated in the most fertile and richest portion of the Island of Hawaii. It faces the new Government road, extends to the sea, and is five miles from the old Government road, which runs through the property. Portions of the land are already under cultivation. This tract is an attractive tract of about midway between Kailua and Hilo, and five miles from the Kona district. It has sufficient water, running up to fourteen hundred feet, to be particularly beautiful and the soil is well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, coffee, fruit, dairy, or for the promotion of a diversified farming. One part of this land has easy access to several ports for export, and with the advent of the Kona Railway will find themselves in close communication with the thriving city of Hilo. With the revival of the Kona Sugar Co., considerable portions of this land can be successfully planted to sugar cane. This is one of the most splendid opportunities for a good investment that has been put upon the market for a considerable period of time.

Further particulars of
JAMES F. MORGAN,
65 QUEEN STREET

Auction Sale

—OF—

DELINQUENT SUGAR STOCK

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 6,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 65 Queen Street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olan Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 21st assessment, due June 20th, 1902, and delinquent August 20th, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu.

669-670 Mrs. L. L. Cooke	10-7
725 L. M. Baldwin	50
949 H. G. Junkin	250
981 J. T. Mole	50
1025 Louis S. Gear	25
1247 W. T. Howard, trustee	10
1569 H. MacMillan	100
1442 Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1455 to 1463 J. Ouderkirk	170
1662 H. C. Davis	100
1688 to 1691 Isabel Kelly	100
1692 Rose M. Kelly	20
1701 A. S. L. Baron Gurney	40
1883 W. A. Greenwell	2
1904 H. Armitage	4
1906 Robert Murray	10
1914 Jerome C. Kelly	5
1943 Wm. R. Kamano	50
1958 Mrs. W. T. Paty	2
2044 W. T. Wheeler	1

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

Ready for Foot Ball Season?

We've got a swell shoe for foot ball players. Better come and see it. Made of heavy tan leather solid toe and strongly reinforced. It is the regulation foot ball shoe.

The price is \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

Lumbago 30 Years



A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment. In two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219 1/2 Elm avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting plaster on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures. My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it; or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable August
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the blood
and bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 1s and 2s, and in cases containing six
times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ORS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that
they get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Plantation Company,
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
The Kohala Sugar Company,
The Waialea Sugar Mill Company,
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals,
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

ALL NIGHT IN THE CRATER OF HALEAKALA LOST AMID DEAD CONES AND LAVA BEDS

The Long and Fearful
Tramp of a
Tourist.

Stillness of the Desert is Oppres-
sive and the Trails Are
Very Hard.

Alone at night in the great crater of
Haleakala, oppressed by the stillness
of the plain, again wandering in the
moonlight seeking a pathway which
does not exist and finally trudging
over the bad lands to civilization, is
the short story told by Prof. G. Kraus
of Kamehameha schools, and one who
hears it forgets that the crater is only
ten miles across and that visitors were
encountered, for the trials endured were
those of the deserts and had lands of
the west, where the distances mean
starvation and death.

And even in that circumscribed area,
had the man been less the skilled
mountaineer, and had his courage been
less, it is doubtful if the tale would
have been without an ending which is
much different from that given to the
unique experience by Prof. Kraus, as
he told it seated upon the veranda of
his pretty home at the schools, the
other afternoon. Prof. Kraus has been
one of the distinct successes of the new
regime at the schools, and to his work
and worth President Dyke pays high
tribute in his report. He is a Californian
and a Stanford man, one who has
spent his life among mountains, and
who therefore knows the way to meet
and overcome trials.

It was for the purpose of making a
personal investigation of the great
crater that Prof. Kraus made the trip,
for after reading the works of Prof.
Brigham and Captain Dutton he was
more than ever determined to make a
study of the greatest extinct crater in
the world. He went prepared for the
work too, for he was unaccompanied,
believing that with a compass and expe-
rience in tramping that he was bet-
ter fitted to cope with the difficulties of
the trip than if he took with him a
guide and had in a measure to look
out for two rather than for one. The
story of the trip is thus told by Prof.
Kraus himself:

"After long contemplation I deter-
mined that it was time for me to make
a trip to the great crater of Haleakala,
and so on Tuesday evening I started by
the little steamer Maui for Kahului.
We arrived there next morning and pro-
ceeded by train to Pala, where I took
my bearings and then started on my
long tramp, which was to bring me to
so many new sensations. The heavy
rains of preceding days had made the
walking bad and my progress was
slow. I had made a pack of the things
I considered necessary for the outing,
and its thirty-six pounds proved too
much for me, once I was on that steep
road. I lightened it by throwing away
sixteen pounds and the remainder,
evenly distributed never again bother-
ed me in any way. I had a fine tramp
up through cane fields and then above
them, until I reached Makawala, where
I made my first stop to see W. C.
Crook, where I found to my delight an
old fashioned garden with all the fa-
vorite California blossoms.

"One thing there is worthy of men-
tion for I found a remarkable speci-
men of the camphor tree. This, a native
of China and Japan, is said there
to attain a height of forty feet, but the
specimen I saw is fully fifty feet high,
with an equal spread of branches. I
am sure this is a remarkable tree for
that point. There were, too, peaches
and other temperate zone fruits and al-
together there was a fine showing.

"The road to the summit still stretch-
ed away and I tarried only a short
time. The road is lined with acacias
and blue gums, which were sturdy and
fine. Passing away beyond the last
panel of fence the range opens and the
view below stretches off in a pano-
rama of great vistas of cane and the
isthmus between the ranges of moun-
tains which traverse the island. But
from above, where the head of the
great mountain is enshrouded in mist,
comes down a cold and chilling damp
which warns me to hasten to reach
Olinda or spend a bad night upon the
sides of the mountain. I abandon my
intention to reach Craigalea, and am
most hospitably received by Mr. D. D.
Baldwin, who was spending some time
at the summer home.

"Thursday morning found me up and
away very early, for I had much to
accomplish. An hour before I reached
the summit I was overtaken by a party
on horseback, and with them traveled
to the top of the mountain. It was
three o'clock in the afternoon when
the crest was reached. With a start I
found myself upon the crest of a precipice,
beneath stretching away a gulf,
desolate, dark, awe-inspiring, vast and
impressive.

"Two thousand feet below it is yet
seemingly unapproachable, for the cliff
appears to be impassable. No words
can convey the impressions which fill
one as he stands for the first time up-
on that brink and looks down into
what must have been the battle ground
of the greatest forces of nature. Dot-
ting the floor of the crater there are
many cones which have been in the
past the seats of activity and looking
away ten miles to the southeastern
rim of the great pit there are more
than eight in sight. After an hour
spent in contemplation of the views
and sketching some of the wonderful
color effects, I prepared for the descent,
for I was determined to make the trip
across as much as possible during the
night. After descending to the floor of
the crater I was filled with interest in
all that was around me. I ascended to
the top of one of the cones and after
a climb of 700 feet was able to look
down into the pit which was probably
1,000 feet deep. I could realize that
once a man or animal had fallen into
that pit the walls of cinder would give
way beneath his feet and he would
find it impossible to make an ascent.
"Finally the sun went down. The
scene was of indescribable beauty.



SILVER SWORD OF HALEAKALA.

There, upon a great plain, many color-
ed rocks and lava with the absence of
vegetation except the silver sword, all
were flaming in the slanting rays of the
sun. To describe the effects is impos-
sible. I did make a hard climb to get
two specimens of the silver sword, and
they well repaid me, though the plants
were not in bloom at the time much
to my disappointment. I tramped on
until the dark was relieved again by
the moonlight, not feeling tired and
absolutely without desire to eat. Fi-
nally I forced myself to make a stop
and beneath the shelter of a rock
camped and set going my little stove
and made myself a cup of cocoa. The
scene was ghastly and the silence op-
pressive. There can be no words used
to convey the silence. It pervaded and
enveloped you. I could not eat any
solids but felt warmed by the hot
drink. It is most interesting to note
that while the temperature at the sum-
mit was forty-two, on the floor of the
crater it was even lower, the mercury
showing only thirty-nine degrees.
After a repacking my effects I tried to
rest. The moon was bright and the
stars shining clearly. But it was im-
possible to remain quiet. One found
oneself longing for the rustle of a leaf
or the chirp of a cricket. Lying down
resting on one elbow I found myself
peering into the darkness hoping that
something would come along or that
some sound, no matter what it might
be, would break the stillness.

"At length it was impossible to re-
main quiet longer. I had a map from
the Territorial survey department and
had been instructed to keep away to
the southeast. So I took up my way
over the lava and cinder plain. It was
about 9 o'clock and I walked for an
hour going over closer to the south
wall of the crater. But I found soon
that there was no path and the way
was broken. I had been seeking a cave
of which I had been told and could not
find it, so began to retrace my steps.
Again I laid down but soon found the
silence unendurable and again began
to walk. Out of the darkness finally
there seemed to rise animals and upon
approaching I found them to be mules
tethered. I could not find any men
however and so had to content myself
with fraternizing with a gray mule
which seemed to be anxious for com-
panionship and while shivering in the
cool air was ready to rub its head
against my shoulder. But I was rest-
less and soon took to the path, only to
find that I had returned to my former
resting place, and that I might not be
lost again laid down.

"After forcing myself to rest for a
half hour a form appeared on the crest
of a cinder pile ahead. I rose and
shouted that I was alone and perhaps
lost. The man started, stopped and
finally came forward. I told him who
I was and why I was there and he
could speak only one word, "water."
I had a canteen with more than a pint
of water in it and gave it to him. He
took the canteen and drank all without
stopping. Thus refreshed he told me
that he was the guide for a party of
two men, whom he had brought up
from the Hama plantation, that his
tourists were then sheltered in a cave,
the one I had been seeking, while he
was out searching for water. I went
to them, and there found Mr. Waldron,
of Schaefer & Company and a friend,
who had left Hama in the morning early
and had had not a drop of water. It
then being half past twelve at night, I
sat down in the cave with them and
found the temperature something like
ten degrees higher. We sat there and
shivering talked at some length, the
men suffering from need of water, their
lips parched and throats dry.

"At length they could not stand it
longer and determined to try and reach
the water holes at which I had last
filled my canteen, something like four
miles away where the water had col-
lected in the holes in the lava. They
insisted that I should come along,
offering to mount me and telling me
that it would be impossible for me to
make the trip down the Kaupua gap, as
the way was very bad. I had come so
far and was of no other mind than to
go on, and so they left me in the cave
where I rested the remainder of the
night.

"When the first streaks of dawn came
into the skies I was ready to go on.
They had told me to hug the side of
the gap and so I started. The way
was fairly good at first but soon I en-
tered upon the bad lands. The lava
is much broken and the edges are
sharp. There is no track and one must
simply take his path as he can find it.
I had abandoned the idea of taking
the eastern side of the gap and steer-
ed my way for the center of the open-
ing. It was a terrible climb. The mists
from the ocean rolled in through the
gap chilling me and making me wet to
the skin. My shoes began to feel the
effects of wearing upon the sharp rocks
and I was slipping and sliding all over
the rough waste. I was compelled to
abandon my silver sword plants. I lost
one roll of films and I soon began to
lose patches of epidermis. My ankles
were skinned and bloody, my elbows
were raw where I had lost my footing
and I was sore from tramping over the
uneven ground.

"I had fixed my attention upon one
great point of landmark, which I said
I should reach by half past ten o'clock.
That hour passed and I was still far
away slipping and sliding over the
razor edged rocks desperate, for to
lose courage meant loss of self, and
yet I was almost overcome by the ter-
rible struggles which confronted me.
Finally the lava began to be less sharp
and uneven. There were here and there
patches of grass, which gave me a
firm footing and I felt better, simply
with the change of conditions under-
foot. But there was hard work ahead
of me and it was not until 12:30 o'clock,
after eight hours of hard and contin-
uous tramping, that I was out of the gap
and down on the side of the mountain
at the ranch of the Portuguese resi-
dent owner of the Kaupua range.

"There again I refreshed myself with
a cup of cocoa and asked for a horse
and guide so that I might reach Hama
in time to take the boat which was to
pass here at 6 p. m. The rancher told
me it was an eight hours' ride but his
son agreed finally to take me down to
the boat if I would agree to make the
ride with him. I said I was stiff and
lame but I must try and we finally
started.

"Of that ride the beauties must grow
upon me. Every day I think of some-
thing new and fine that marked the
way. Capt. Dutton tells of the number
of waterfalls which he encountered on
the way up the mountain. I think he
overestimated the number, but there
are at least eight, which mark the
beautiful ravines which cut up the
sides of the mountain. At some of
these the water falls from 800 to 1,000
feet in the most beautiful cascades
imaginable. The vegetation there is
remarkable and the trees and ferns are
greater than any I have ever seen else-
where on the islands.

"Well we reached the boat and I
made Lahaina, where after two or
three baths, I was ready for a tramp
up Iao valley before starting home.
Altogether the trip was one which I
can never forget and I believe it was
well worth the while, though there were
times when the outlook was dark and
I myself felt that my condition was
quite far from satisfactory. I should
advise any one who wishes to take my
trip to have a good pair of soles and
to refrain from carrying much luggage,
contenting himself with cocoa or cho-
colate. I found that most refreshing
and believe I could have got along
perfectly without other food for the
time I was on the tramp."

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Looeotee, Ind.,
U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he
would not be without Chamberlain's
Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bot-
tle, for it saved him from being a cri-
pple. No external application is equal
to this liniment for stiff and swollen
joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck,
sprains and rheumatic and muscular
pains. It has also cured numerous
cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale
by all dealers and druggists. Benson,
Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WAS IN A BIG GALE AT PUNALUU

Schr. J. G. North's
Terrible Time
in Storm.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The American schooner John G. North
arrived at Honolulu last evening with
a tale of disaster in a storm at Puna-
luu which nearly caused the destruc-
tion of the vessel and which may have
cost some natives at Punaluu their
lives.

The North took a cargo of lumber
from the Sound to Punaluu and while
anchored off the shore was discharging
the lumber by means of rafts attached
to a surf line. On the morning of
August 29th a gale sprung up, the wind
blowing on shore. The vessel's anchors
dragged and the surf line fell. A party
of half a dozen men were sent out in
a boat from shore to clear the line but
the gale blew them back and forced
the boat on the reef. Those on the
vessel were unable to learn whether
the natives in the boat reached the
shore in safety or not.

On the following morning the gale
continued with great force and Captain
Erickson of the North ordered steam
got up to leave the anchors so that
he might sail away and escape the risk
of going on the reef. On the follow-
ing morning an effort was made to
heave the starboard anchor but the
chain broke and was thus rendered
useless. At the same time the windlass
carried away and the crew were un-
able to heave the port anchor so it
was slipped together with about forty-
five fathoms of chain.

By a piece of nifty work the captain
got his ship around sufficiently so that
he could just clear the reef and make
sail for Honolulu. The vessel had no
anchors and was practically at the
mercy of the sea. On Sunday the wind
was light and baffling but on Monday
another gale was encountered the
ship rolled a great deal, and sails had
to be shortened. At eight o'clock in
the evening the fore lower masthead
sprung. The foremast was then double
reefed and the spanker made fast.

The weather moderated on Tuesday
and on Wednesday the vessel had a
fairly good run to the anchorage off
Honolulu harbor. The tug Fearless
went out immediately and towed the
vessel into the harbor and she was
berthed at the Fort street wharf.

The North will lose considerably by
her troubles. She still has about twenty
thousand feet of lumber in her hold.
When the surf line broke at Punaluu
eight rafts of lumber which were at-
tached to it drifted on the reef and this
loss of course will be almost a total
loss.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NOMINATES CUPID.

(Continued from Page 3.)

ple would come miles to hear the speak-
ers. He wanted such men as W. H.
Rice, Judge Wilcox and John Gandall
secured to make speeches, while in
each instance there should be several
high class orators instead of small
meetings where the speaker was get-
ting his \$10 a night for talking to a
small crowd.

Keen announced that he was having
made a map which would show the
residence of every person in the city
which would be finished within the
month.

Senator Crabbe said that he favored
a grand rally on Saturday evening and
that he thought there should be a num-
ber of speakers. Carter said he feared
that in such meetings, rushed through,
there was danger of something being
said that would put the party on the
defensive, and a little time lost now
could be made up easily.

The meeting finally adjourned to the
call of the chair.

PRINCE CUPID IS OFF TO KAUI

Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole left last
evening for Kauai, where he will be
for several days. Legal business was
the cause for his sudden departure, and
it is felt that the call was most oppor-
tune for it will mean a chance to get
into touch with the Kauai people.
Prince Cupid said yesterday afternoon:
"I shall continue my campaign of
education during the entire flight. I
have been telling the people that they
should become members of one or the
other of the great parties, but now I
must tell them to follow me into the
Republican party as I believe in that
way we can effect great good for the
people."

"I do not know just when I will re-
turn but I shall occupy the time in
getting in touch with the people and
learning just what they think on the
various points upon which the fight
must be made."

FUSION NOT YET COMPLETE.

Democrats and Home Rulers were in
conference yesterday over the terms of
the fusion of the two parties in ac-
cordance. A meeting was held in the
forenoon, but nothing was done then
owing to the desire to await develop-
ments in the Republican convention.
At a meeting held in the afternoon be-

Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if
you are not hungry. But you must
eat, and you must digest your food,
too. If not, you will become weak,
pale, thin. Good food, good appetite,
good digestion, — these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venus, of Lancaster, Tas-
mania, sends us his photograph and says:
"I suffered greatly from loss of appetite,
indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness,
and nervousness. Several doctors tried in
vain to give me relief. A friend then induced
me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done
him much good. The first bottle worked
wonders for me. Soon my appetite came
back, my indigestion was cured, and I was
strong and hearty."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using
Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated
tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

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7 piece Berry Sets com-
prising 1 large bowl
and 6 ind. saucers... 60c

4 piece Table Sets consist-
ing of covered sugar,
covered butter, cream
jug and spoon holder. 50c

2 Quart Jugs... 35c

Pickle, Jelly or Preserve
Dishes, each... 10c

And many other articles.

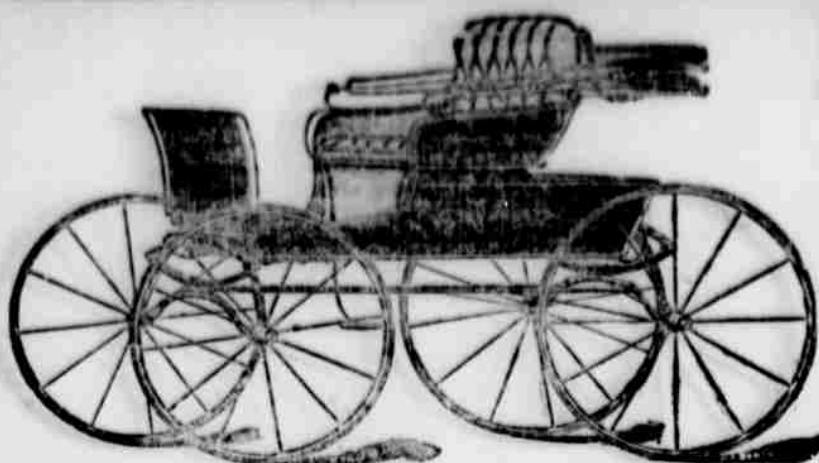
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and Housefurnishings.

Sole Agents for the Cele-
brated Detroit Jewel Store
and Gurney Refrigerators.

tween many of the leading men of the
two parties it was practically given
out at first that nothing would be done
until the return of Kalanika'ani from
his trip to the other islands, which
would be next week. Later it was
stated that Wilcox and Cayless had
promised on their part that Kalanika-
ani would agree to whatever action
was taken by them in fusing with the
Democrats.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

TO dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	"	175.	"
"	"	200.	"
"	"	250.	"

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

Oahu College

The Trustees of the Oahu College announce the rates for Tuition, Board, etc., at the Oahu College, for the ensuing year, as follows:

TUITION.	
Oahu College	per term, \$16.00
Preparatory School	" 12.00
Kindergarten	" 10.00
Music—Special Instrumental or Vocal, one lesson per week	" 16.00
Special Instrumental or Vocal, two lessons per week	" 32.00
Use of Pianos for practice, one hour per day	" 3.00
Use of Pianos for practice, two hours per day	" 6.00
School of Commerce	" 16.00
Use of Typewriters	" 3.00
BOARD AND WASHING.	
Young Men (unfurnished room)	per week, 5.00
Young Women (furnished room)	" 5.50
Day Students (lunch)	" 1.00
MATERIALS.	
Chemistry	per term, \$3.50
Physics	" 1.00
Biology	" 2.00
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	
Oahu College—(Estimated)	per term, \$5.00
Preparatory School—(Estimated)	" 3.50
SCHOLARSHIPS.	

All applications for Scholarships must be made as early as possible to the Finance Committee of the Corporation, care of the undersigned. Tuition is payable per term, in advance. Students will not be allowed to remain as such unless the tuition is paid. Board is payable monthly, strictly in advance. Rebate will be made in case of continued absence on account of serious illness. Payment for all charges may be made to L. C. HOWLAND, at Punahou, or to JONATHAN SHAW, 404 Judd Building.

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.

P. C. JONES, Treasurer.

JURY MUST WORK FREE

Gear Will Now Hear All Criminal Cases.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Gear yesterday denied the motion for continuance in the criminal cases and immediately called a jury of eighteen men for this morning to serve without pay. In a written decision by the second judge he holds that no jury can be called unless there is money to pay its members under the Hawaiian statute, and then just as the attorneys had become reconciled to this view of the court, Judge Gear basing his opinion upon California cases decided that he had the power to call jurors, and that they were not entitled to any pay under the laws of the Territory.

Taking the views of the court it would seem that the money already paid to jurors since the beginning of the biennial year were wrongfully and illegally taken from the Treasury and probably suits for their recovery of the amounts so paid would lie, if the action was brought before the second judge.

In spite of the court's order that jurors are not entitled to pay those that do serve will probably be able to collect from the Territory for their services, when the legislature makes an appropriation for unpaid bills. Records of the attendance of the jurors will still be kept and certified copies of such records would probably be sufficient as a claim against the government for services rendered.

A new snag will probably be encountered this morning upon the taking up of the criminal calendar. The first case set for trial is that of Pedro Rodriguez a Cuban for whom a Spanish Interpreter will be required. As there is no money to pay such an interpreter either the case will have to be continued or the jury excused again. The cases of George Ferris and Kimura both charged with murder in the first degree will follow that of Rodriguez.

Judge Gear reversed himself only once in his decision, first holding that the legislature provided that jurors must be paid and that he had no authority to "legislate" otherwise, and then deciding that the Territory had no law compelling the payment of jurors. After setting out the facts regarding the continuance the court said:

"First it is contended that the court has nothing to do with the payment of the jurors, and that the court should shut its eyes to the fact that there are no funds left to pay the jurors, as their payment is a matter for the legislature to provide for and that the court has nothing to do with that part of the law. This argument takes for granted that the law requires payment for jurors in all cases, and is based on the claim that the court must call a jury irrespective of whether it is paid or not. To such an argument I must respectfully enter my dissent. If the legislature has provided that the Territory shall pay one who is called as a juror, fixing the fee and providing a mode of payment, how can this court say that it will disregard the legislature, and legislate for itself by calling jurors who shall not be paid? Courts of law are never at liberty to disregard a statute merely because of policy. In fact, policy decisions have ever been condemned and courts have almost universally refused to consider either the justice or policy of a statute."

"It seems to me therefore that the 'peculiar conditions' which exist here, in that there is no money to pay jurors cannot be used by the court as an excuse for holding that the plain provisions of the statute should be disregarded, however it may affect the community. The claim that the court is not supposed to know whether the jurors are paid or not is not well founded, and for the court to call a jury and let them find out after the term is over that there is no money to pay them

would in my opinion be perverting and prostituting the power of the court, and would be nothing more nor less than swindling under the guise of exercising judicial power which does not exist."

"It is next claimed that as at common law jurors did not receive pay, the court could compel them to serve now without pay, under the power inherent in the court. This claim has been advanced by some of those whose opinions are not lightly to be considered, but it seems that a common answer to this contention is that the legislature of Hawaii has seen fit to change the law in this respect and that while at common law a jury could undoubtedly be compelled to serve without pay, yet it was within the power of the legislature to modify or completely ignore the common law and provide that all jurors should receive pay, either from the parties or from the Territory. Surely it cannot be that a failure of the legislature to appropriate enough money to pay the jurors during two years' time would operate to repeal the statute providing that they shall be paid."

"If an appropriation of \$50,000 had been asked for in the first place and the legislature had refused to give it, and had given but the \$25,000 actually appropriated, there might be some room to argue that the legislature intended the jurors, to serve without pay after the appropriation was exhausted, as they would have given the whole if they had intended to do differently, but as a matter of fact, they appropriated the exact sum asked for by the head of the Judiciary Department, so that the lack of funds cannot be charged to any fault of the legislature and cannot be used as an argument that the legislature intended that jurors serving after the funds were exhausted should serve without pay."

"The learned Attorney General argues in support of his contention that perhaps by the November term there will be money for the payment of jurors, and that if there should fail to be, there may be a presiding judge whose views will differ from those above set forth. Which one of these things the learned Attorney General is depending upon this court does not know, but as to the first, it may be stated here that as the only legal way of making appropriations is by act of the legislature, there being no right in any officer of the government to bind it by making a loan and therefore no legal way of borrowing funds, the court does not believe that in November next the situation will be at all changed. There can be no question but that the legislature is the only body to make appropriations. The authorities state that it is with the legislature to fail to appropriate altogether, and, in the absence of a law continuing the appropriations, where the legislature fails to act, and making the last appropriation bill re-enacted for the next fiscal period, the legislature may stop the very wheels of government; not only the cases in the books so hold, but the President of the United States has so declared."

Concluding his ruling holding that jurors must serve without pay Judge Gear said:

"The statute of 1882 is entitled 'An Act to Fix the Pay of Jurors,' and is similar to the acts have construed. It merely fixes the pay of the jury. It does not fix the mode or manner of payment, and is entirely silent as to who shall pay them. It certainly cannot be said that it imposes any liability upon the Territory to pay these fees, for there is no word in the statute to that effect."

"Under the authorities above quoted it seems to me that there is no duty devolving upon the Territory to pay jurors fees, and as there is no law requiring them to be paid by the parties, the jurors must serve without pay."

"Because of the conclusions above stated, there seems to be no legal reason for a continuance, as moved for by the Territory, and the parties now clamoring for a speedy trial will be accommodated to the best ability of this court. Motion for continuance is therefore denied. GEAR, J."

Lon Agnew, the puglist whose last fight in Honolulu with Jack Weday ended in a fiasco, departed yesterday from Honolulu for San Francisco, where he will make his home for the future. Lon tired of Honolulu and its lack of pugilistic opportunities, and recently retired from the police department.

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It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Millions of Women
Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for clearing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for alleviative weaknesses, and for many salutary antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flowery odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A BRILLIANT SKIN is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. S. D. Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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CHINA	SEPT. 18	PERU	SEPT. 30
JOEIC MARU	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22
DOPTIC	OCT. 29	GAELIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 18
GAELIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
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